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SECOND EDITION.

SUMMONED BY DEATH

Walker Blaine Passes Away Suddenly at Washington.

SORROW AT THE CAPITAL.

Secretary and Mrs. Blaine Prostrated Through Grief.

FRIENDS EXTEND SYMPATHY.

President Harrison and Cabinet Officers Offer Their Condolence.

UNSETTLED PLANS FOR THE FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Walker Blaine died from pulmonary effusion at the residence of his parents on Lafayette square a few minutes after 8 o'clock this evening. His death was sudden, though the ravages of the disease for the forty-eight hours preceding had made it not entirely unexpected. During the early evening the physicians had found the symptoms somewhat more encouraging than during the day and the family were brightened with the hope that he would recover. Mr. Emmons Blaine and his wife had been summoned over from Baltimore and the encouraging news was repeated to them on their arrival. The Secretary and Mrs. Blaine had left the sick-room, and, with the other members of the family, were at dinner. Dr. Magruder, the attending physician, had visited the patient after 7 o'clock and had found the conditions much more favorable. A profuse perspiration had set in, which the doctor thought was a good sign. He left word that he would be back about 9 o'clock, when a consultation might be held, but he was hopeful this would not be necessary. In the sick room, besides the nurse, remained Misses Margaret and Harriet Blaine. The family were still at dinner and Mr. Emmons Blaine had just stepped to the door to tell a friend how encouraged they were when the nurse came hurriedly down the stairs with the message, "Walker is dead." It was true. With his sisters at his bedside he had passed away as peacefully as though dropping into a quiet slumber. Late in the afternoon his delirium had been quite pronounced. He had talked incessantly about matters in the State Department, but during the hour preceding death had become more quiet. Word was at once conveyed to the physicians, to the President, and to others.

SYMPATHY OF FRIENDS.

In a few minutes President and Mrs. Harrison had arrived to tender their condolences to Secretary Blaine and his family. Vice-President and Mrs. Morton, Justices Harlan and Gray, Senator and Mrs. Hale, Representative Hitt, and other intimate friends of the family were soon present. Nearly all the members of the Cabinet, the Maine delegation, and other public officials called during the evening to testify by their presence their sympathy. Senator Frye and Representative Boutelle remained with the family. Secretary Blaine's prostration was so great that he could see but few of those who were anxious to tender him their sympathy. With Mrs. Blaine he remained by the bedside of their dead son while messages were sent to the only members of the family who are away from Washington—James G. Blaine Jr. in Augusta and Mrs. Coppinger in New York. No arrangements could be made about the funeral until the Secretary was better able to make known his wishes. It is probable that the remains will be taken to Augusta for interment in the family cemetery.

The greatest sorrow was caused throughout the city by the news of Walker Blaine's death. For two days it had been known to a few of his friends that he was suffering from the influenza, and yesterday some of them were made apprehensive by learning that he was delirious and bordering on pneumonia. Still they hoped for the best, and his untimely death was a great shock. A statement given out by Dr. Lloyd Magruder, the attending physician, was that Mr. Walker Blaine was attacked by the grip Friday evening last. The malady was ushered in by chills, followed by high fever. Severe catarrhal symptoms immediately attacked both lungs. These continued through Saturday and Sunday, but in an ameliorated condition. Monday improvement in the left lung was noticed, though pneumonic congestion was present in the right one. Tuesday all of the symptoms became aggravated, well-developed pneumonia supervened in the right lung, accompanied by high fever and delirium, which continued until his death, which occurred almost without premonition at 8:20 this evening, and was due to pulmonary effusion.

Mr. Walker Blaine, while comparatively strong, had not entirely recovered from the accident by which his leg was broken last spring and from an attack of malarial fever from which he suffered during the autumn. Though only stricken down last Friday he had suffered from a cold a week or ten days earlier. He had, however, continued at his post in the State Department attending to public business. All last week he was in his accustomed cheerful mood, and, though complaining somewhat, he had no premonition that he would so soon face death.

A POPULAR OFFICIAL.

Walker Blaine was born in Augusta, Me., in 1854, and was therefore in his 36th year. Much of his life was spent in Washington. He graduated at Yale College and at Columbia Law School. After his law graduation he went to St. Paul and studied law in the office of Senator Cushman K. Davis. During his father's incumbency of the State Department under Gen. Garfield Walker Blaine was sent with William Henry Trescott on a special mission to South America. After his father retired from public life Walker Blaine made a trip to Alaska, and on returning wrote an elaborate account of that Territory. He contributed to both newspapers and magazines, one of his articles on the Behring Sea controversy attracting much attention. For a while he practiced law in Chicago, but returned to the East a year or two ago. When Mr. James G. Blaine became Secretary of State Mr. Walker Blaine was nominated by President Harrison to succeed the late Francis Wharton as Examiner of Claims. This officer is practically the Solicitor of the State Department. The position is at once a confidential and a public one. It was a compliment to Mr. Walker Blaine when the Senate unanimously confirmed the nomination without reference to a committee. During the last ten months in the performance of the duties of this position he has given renewed evidence of his capacity for public affairs. There never was a more popular official than Walker Blaine. He was always courteous and obliging, and those who had business with the State Department invariably acknowledged his thoughtfulness. With the officials of the department his relations were of the most pleasant kind. Since the Pan-American Congress began its sessions much of the labor in connection with it devolved upon Walker Blaine, and he performed the trying and delicate duties incident to it with marked ability. Among the newspaper correspondents at the Capital who had frequent occasion to go to him for information he was universally esteemed.

It was one of the sights of the Capital to see the Secretary and Walker Blaine together, and it was rare to find them apart. The affection between them was of that kind which was not afraid of expression. One day last spring a friend in speaking to Walker Blaine was voicing his admiration of the Secretary, but stopped rather abruptly, saying he might be misunderstood. "No, no," replied Walker Blaine; "I am glad to hear you say you admire my father. I, too, admire him, and I am proud to be his son." This was said with a sincerity that showed how true his admiration was. It was the secret of the companionship that makes the death of Walker Blaine so heavy a blow to the Secretary of State.

The news of the death of Walker Blaine was a sudden and sorrowful shock to the members of the Union Club, where Mr. Blaine was particularly well known and where he lived for a long time while in this city. Mr. W. G. Beale, a near friend, said with evident feeling that a more thoroughly good and companionable man never lived than Walker Blaine. His club friends will miss him sadly. Chester M. Dawes was much affected by the news and paid a warm tribute to Mr. Blaine's worth. The news was the chief topic of conversation in the parlors and rooms of the club, and there was a ring of genuine regret in the voices of all the members that testified more than words the esteem in which the deceased was held.

At the residence of George S. Willits, with whom Mr. Blaine once shared an office, the announcement of the death was received with painful surprise.

At the Chicago Club the news was received at a late hour, when comparatively few members were present. It was entirely unexpected, many not knowing that Mr. Blaine had been ill. The same words of deep regret were there spoken that found expression everywhere the deceased was known.

SEVERE WEATHER IN THE NORTHWEST.

The Temperature Exceptionally Low in Minnesota and the Two Dakotas.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—This is the coldest night of the winter in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Every point making a report gives the temperature as below zero. At Luverne, Minn., the thermometer registers 14° below zero and a cutting forty-mile wind is blowing from the northwest. At Huron, S. D., the snow and wind storm is severe. Traffic on all railways is interrupted and the thermometer registers 24° below zero. Brainerd, Minn., reported a strong north wind and all trains belated. Red Lake Falls has a sub-zero temperature of 28°, and engines drawing trains are prevented from keeping up steam by the extreme cold. At Canby the public schools were closed at noon to permit the children to get home ahead of a threatened blizzard. The wind is heaviest along the Western Minnesota border, where the snow is so badly drifted that traffic is pretty well suspended. All roads are running trains from two to six hours late.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The weather the last forty-eight hours has been the first genuine Dakota winter weather in this section in two years. A heavy snowstorm prevailed all day yesterday and until early this morning. Over six inches of snow fell. The storm has obstructed railroad traffic considerably. There is now nearly a foot of snow on the ground and the weather today has been the coldest since the winter of 1887. The thermometer registers 22° below zero.

SIM COY TELLS TALES OUT OF SCHOOL.

His Story of the Indianapolis Tally Sheet Forgery—No Names Given.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Sim Coy is growing tired of bearing all of the blame for the political crimes committed in the interest of the Democratic party, and is now in a mood to tell something of what he knows, not in a malicious, revengeful spirit, he protests, but to relieve himself of some of the disgrace which others should share. In an interview published here today the inside history of the crime of which he was convicted in the Federal Court is disclosed, some of which is entirely of local interest.

Instead of a tally sheet forgery Coy wanted the Democrats to force a recount, and pledged himself to manage it so that it would show the election of the Democratic ticket. His associates, however, did not have absolute confidence in his ability as a fine worker, and insisted that as the surest means of accomplishing their purpose the County Commissioners' office should be broken open and the tally sheets stolen. He refused, however, to have anything to do with the proposed burglary and threatened to prevent it if it should be attempted. As a compromise the tally sheet forgery was agreed upon and the crime was committed with the knowledge and aid of no fewer than fifteen Democratic politicians. The names of these men Coy will not make public.

THUMPED BY HIS SWEETHEART'S FATHER

The Interesting Prelude to an Elopement at Nashua, Ia.

WATERLOO, Ia., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—A romantic elopement occurred tonight at Nashua, a small town thirty miles north of Waterloo. A young business-man named Andrews residing at St. Paul, Neb., but formerly of Nashua, returned to that town to claim his bride in the person of the only daughter of Mr. William Waite, a wealthy citizen. Waite objected to the marriage. So as soon as the lover arrived in Nashua, Waite and his two stalwart sons cruelly assaulted him because he refused to give up the girl. Andrews then promised to leave town, and got on the first train for the south. He stopped at the next station, returned to Nashua in a covered carriage, and sent word by a friend to his fiancée, who joined him at the hotel. A Justice was summoned and they were married forthwith. They then took the evening train south.

CATTLE INFECTED WITH CHOLERA.

Startling Results of an Investigation of the Slaughter-Houses of Little Canada.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Inspector McManus, in making his report to the Assistant Health Commissioner today, stated there were a large number of hogs being killed at one of the slaughtering-houses in Little Canada that were infected with cholera. He found a pen of sixty-five hogs, every one of them infected with the disease. There were also several hogs lying around the pen that had just died from it. The Inspector further learned that thirty hogs from the same pen had been killed last week and thrust upon the market. Thirteen had been dressed and were to be placed on sale today.

INDIANA MINERS DECLARE FOR UNITY.

Two Organizations, as at Present, Detrimental to the Interests of All.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The Indiana miners' State convention today adopted without dissent a series of resolutions declaring that the existence of two organizations—the Knights of Labor and the Miners' Progressive Union—contending for supremacy has been a source of evil to the craft, and declaring that both be dissolved and one organization built up. It was resolved that all machine mined coal be governed by the pick mined coal, and that the wages shall not be less than 10 cents per ton below the pick mined coal.

SENATORS GRIEVED.

Messrs. Farwell and Cullom Think They Have Been Ill-Used.

THEIR NEXT MOVE UNCERTAIN

Many of Their Friends Urge Them to Oppose Clark's Confirmation.

COL. ABNER TAYLOR IS WARLIKE.

Doesn't Like the Appointment of a Constituent Without His Indorsement.

MR. FARWELL EXPLAINS HIS GRIEVANCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Senator Farwell made many of his colleagues believe today that he would fight the confirmation of Collector John M. Clark from start to finish. He talked with Don Cameron, John P. Jones, and several others of his friends. They didn't profess to understand the merits of the case, but if a nomination had been made contrary to the wishes of the Illinois Senators they were ready to invoke "Senatorial courtesy" and defeat the nomination. The Senator, however, didn't tell them that he proposed to fight confirmation. He simply explained the grievance he had, and Senators who have similar grievances declared it was a good case and he was entitled to ask the rejection of Mr. Clark. There is a suspicion that some of them have chestnuts which they would like to see somebody else pull out of the fire. Senator Farwell said: "I think it ought to be understood that Mr. Clark has been appointed against the known wishes of the two Senators and the Representatives and the State Administration of Illinois. That is certainly an unusual thing to do. We shall have to see about it."

Senator Cullom was a trifle more conservative than his colleague, though he reiterated his support of Mr. Campbell and of no one else. The two Senators had a talk in regard to the situation, but Mr. Cullom wanted further time to consider before announcing what course he would take. Meantime some lively telegraphing is going on between Chicago and Washington. Both Senators today were in constant receipt of messages. Some of these were from politicians who were spoiling for a row and wanted the Senators to pitch right in while they stood back and held the sponges. There is reason to believe, however, that the tenor of most of the dispatches received was in favor of the prompt confirmation of Messrs. Clark and Mamer. This was on the theory that, the business-men being satisfied with Mr. Clark and the politicians pleased with Mr. Mamer, it would be bad politics to give the Democrats in the Federal building an indefinite term of office by holding up the nominations made by the President. The complaint was emphasized in some quarters that Campbell was the politician who should have been appointed if the line had to be drawn between politics and business. Neither Senator, however, was willing to put it exactly in this way, for they did not care to give out by inference that they were not for Mamer just as heartily as for Campbell.

The general impression is that Senator Farwell will be guided largely by Mr. Campbell's wishes in regard to Mr. Clark's confirmation. Though the two nominations were sent to the Senate together they were referred to different committees and are therefore not likely to come before the Senate at the same time. It is possible that the Senators will get an early report from the Finance Committee on Mamer and seek to have him confirmed before Mr. Clark's nomination is acted on at all. But this is all speculation.

It seems certain the other Chicago nominations will not be made until the Senate has acted on the two Collectorships. Representatives were around today looking up the chances of their constituents for Appraiser or Sub-Treasurer, as the case might be, but they were not given to understand that they need be in haste to file indorsements. The probabilities are that the Sub-Treasurer will be from the country and the Appraiser from the city.

Col. Ab Taylor found today that a good many of his fellow-Representatives sympathized with his grievances. He is not the only member of the House who has had a constituent appointed without the indorsement of the Representative being asked. In most cases like this the members have been overruled by Senators. When Mr. Taylor's colleagues learned that he and Senator Farwell were in the same boat they told the member from the First District that he ought to have no trouble in defeating the objectionable nomination. The Colonel is more warlike than either Mr. Farwell or Mr. Cullom.

APPOINTMENTS THAT MAY BE MADE.

What Messrs. Clark and Mamer Have to Give Away in the Way of Clerkships.

The appointment of John M. Clark and ex-Senator Mamer to the two Federal Collectorships in Chicago continued to be the principal subject of comment in political circles yesterday. The most general expression of opinion was made in the phrase: "Well, something has been done, and we are satisfied."

More satisfaction was expressed at Mamer's appointment among the politicians than at Clark's. Some of the Farwell men were feeling rather sore that Campbell did not get the position of Collector of the Port. But it is expected that the disappointment on this score will soon wear away. In business circles Mr. Clark's appointment is freely indorsed.

The talk drifted yesterday to a consideration of the appointments in the gift of the President's nominees. Some of the ward-workers appear to have kept tab on those places, and were ready to impart their information to their friends. From this talk it appears that Mr. Clark will have little to give away. The appointments in his office which do not come under the civil service rules are:

Five deputy collectors, who receive from $3,000 to $1,600 per annum; one auditor, one cashier at $3,000, one assistant cashier at $1,800, one assistant cashier at $1,400, one private secretary at $2,400, three messengers at $840, three watchmen at $2 per day, nine laborers at $2 per day.

Of the five Deputy Collectorships one is now held by John Hitt, a Republican, who is a brother of Congressman Hitt. He will probably hold on to his position. The Entry and Warehouse Deputyship is held by Mr. Jewell, a Farwell Republican, who also expects to hold over. The Cashier, Wheeler, was recently appointed by Seeberger at the instance of Mr. Farwell. So also was Mr. Southworth, the Assistant Cashier. The Deputy Collectorship of Marine is yet held by a Democrat, who will doubtless seek another place soon. It is worth $2,000 per annum. The barge deputyship, also held by a Democrat and worth $1,600 per annum, will soon be given to a Republican. E. P. Harris, who used to be a Republican, is charged with having joined the Cook County Democratic Club and also with having marched in a Cleveland procession. He may have to go, and there is a rumor that Senator Farwell and Congressmen Taylor and Mason will recommend ex-City Clerk Nickerson for the place. The private secretaryship is intended, it is said, for a Republican newspaper man who is an expert stenographer. The positions of messenger and laborers, it may be added, will not go a-begging.

Mr. Mamer will have far more extensive patronage at his disposal, but he will have to please a much wider constituency. His district embraces, besides Cook, the following counties: Will, Kendall, Grundy, Kankakee, Du Page, Jo Daviess, Carroll, Whiteside, La Salle, Lee, De Kalb, Kane, Lake, McHenry, Boone, Ogle, Winnebago, and Stephenson. His appointments include:

Sixteen Deputy Collectors at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $2,000; four country Deputy Collectors at $1,000 each and $500 each for expenses; seven office deputies at from $1,000 to $1,800; eight clerks at from $900 to $1,200, one messenger; twenty-one gaugers and butterine inspectors at $5 per day for eleven months of the year; nineteen storekeepers at $4 per day for eleven months per year.

In all there are eighty-seven appointments, including some smallfry ones. But Collector Stone has already appointed seventeen Republicans at the instance of Senator Farwell, Senator Cullom, or some of the Republican Congressmen. The civil-service rules do not apply in the case of any of those appointments. Mr. Mamer is a stalwart Republican and it is generally believed that there, will not be many Democrats in his office one month after he enters on his duties. Of the seven clerks, however, it is but fair to say that some are ladies, the daughters or widows of soldiers, and they may be permitted to stay regardless of politics.

Mr. Mamer's family is suffering from the "grip" and he was not down-town yesterday; but those who know him well say that there will be a pretty clean sweep and that some worthy Republicans cleaned out of the City-Hall by Mr. Cregier will soon be located in Uncle Sam's building at the invitation of Mr. Mamer.

IT WAS A PARADISE FOR SPORTSMEN.

Thousands of Birds and Animals Take Refuge on a Railway Embankment.

HAZLETON, Ind., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—White River at this point makes a regular horseshoe bend of some five or six miles, embracing several hundred acres of low bottom land through which runs the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad on a high embankment, this being the only land visible for miles. During the recent flood it was the refuge of myriads of quail, pheasants, wild turkeys, squirrels, foxes, deer, raccoons, opossums, and rabbits. Altogether over 10,000 of the fowls and animals mentioned were slain or captured dead or alive by hunters. Among them was a large catamount or wild cat which was captured alive after a great fight. It nearly ate up half a dozen dogs before it was overcome. Besides those killed by hunters several were killed by the cars as the trains went steaming through the living mass of fowls and animals on this long narrow strip of earth where they had taken refuge from the flood.

ITS CAPITAL STOCK NOT FULLY PAID UP.

The Midland Accident Insurance Company of Kansas City in Trouble.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The Midland Accident Insurance Company of Kansas City is in trouble. Its President is ex-Gov. Thomas T. Crittenden. The law requires that any corporation applying for a license to do an insurance business must have a paid-up capital stock of $100,000. The Midland had certified to a capital stock, all paid up, of $125,000. A statement was also received by the State Commissioner from the National Exchange Bank of Kansas City saying the amount of the company's stock was on deposit. The State Commissioner learned that all was not right and instituted an investigation, from which it was ascertained that the company was hopelessly insolvent. He accordingly revoked its charter to do business. The capital stock, it is alleged, was never actually paid up according to law, and the Commissioner learned that at least $56,500 of it had never been subscribed for and paid. It is said the liabilities of the company are about $15,000.

BANK ACCOUNTS LARGELY OVERDRAWN.

Financial Circles of Toronto Excited Over an Exaggerated Report.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Financial circles were greatly excited here today by a rumor that several clerks in one of the leading banks of the city had embezzled $100,000. On investigation it appears that the report was greatly exaggerated. There have been some irregularities of the Ontario Bank, but they are insignificant as compared with the rumor started, and it is likely the bank will not lose anything. Owing to the carelessness of an accountant in the bank, who has recently resigned, the books of Ledger-Keeper Harry Brown were not properly checked, and Brown has, it appers, allowed two customers of the bank to overdraw their accounts to the extent of $40,000 without the knowledge or consent of the managers. Brown has not been at the bank for several days owing to an attack of the grip. Today he left the city. An examination of the bank's books is in progress.

ARMOUR VS. THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

The Dressed-Beef Law of That State Before the Federal Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The case of Armour & Co. vs. The State of Minnesota was argued in the Supreme Court today. The case arose through the passage by the Legislature of Minnesota of a bill known as the Scheffer Dressed-Beef bill, which prohibited the importation into the State of any dressed beef. Armour & Co. do a large business in various parts of the State and are contesting the constitutionality of the law. W. H. Sanborn of St. Paul appeared for them and argued that the law was unconstitutional, as it interfered with inter-State commerce. W. C. Goudy also appeared for Armour & Co. Gen. Gordon E. Cole of Faribault, Minn., argued for the State of Minnesota that the law is nothing but a sanitary regulation. The case was taken under advisement.

MARRIED ONE GIRL TOO MANY.

Walter Ballard of Murphysboro in Jail on a Charge of Bigamy.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Walter Ballard, a bigamist of only twenty summers, lies in the Murphysboro jail. Last spring he married a girl named Bloomberg, but after four months of wedded life left her. Last Saturday, without a divorce, he married Miss Agnes Chamberlain. He gave the name William Ballard, instead of Walter, to obtain the license. The officiating Justice suspected something wrong. It was discovered that Ballard was already a married man. The Sheriff started in pursuit and caught the young couple a few miles out of town. Ballard was placed in jail.

CONTRACTED TEXAS-FEVER IN ST. LOUIS.

H. H. Funk of Shelbyville, Ill., Loses a Number of Valuable Cattle.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—H. H. Funk, one of the most extensive stock raisers and dealers of this county, has lost a number of his most valuable cattle from Texas-fever this week. In purchasing a lot of cattle in St. Louis recently he came in possession of some fine Hereford bulls. These caught the disease first and it is therefore supposed that it was contracted in St. Louis.

EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Slight but Pronounced Shock Felt Throughout Columbia—No Damage.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 15.—A slight but pronounced earthquake shock was felt generally throughout this city tonight at 6:40. No alarm was caused by the disturbance.

MOWING THEM DOWN.

Influenza and Pulmonary Complaints Multiply the Deaths.

ALARMING STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Eleven People Succumb to Complications with the Grip.

GREAT INCREASE OF MORTALITY.

The Statistics Up to Date Show the Weekly List to Be High.

IT'S ON THE DECREASE IN WASHINGTON.

The reports received at the Health Office yesterday were not of an encouraging nature, eleven of the eighty-seven death certificates which were returned having the word "influenza" on the line after the "cause of death." The number of victims of the grip was the same as that reported Tuesday, but the increase of deaths from other diseases was something alarming, it being larger by seventeen than the previous day.

In the following cases influenza was reported as cutting a figure in the causes of death:

GROVER REHMANN, aged 1 year and 4 months, No. 677 Twenty-fourth street; influenza.

EMILIA GORALANO, aged 1 month, No. 182 West Taylor street; pneumonia and influenza.

NORA FOLEY, aged 82, corner Thirty-eighth street and Sacramento avenue; influenza and bronchitis.

MARGARET SCHAAFER, aged 61, died at St. Luke's Hospital; pneumonia and influenza.

DAVID OSCAR BOND, aged 2 years and 4 months, No. 401 West Jackson street; influenza and congestion of the brain.

LIZZIE HOLM, aged 34 years, No. 401 Twenty-fifth street; pneumonia and influenza.

BARBER HOUSWIRTH, a laborer, aged 51 years, No. 184 North avenue; pneumonia and influenza.

SHELTON RILEY, a clergyman, aged 82, No. 6720 Sherman street, Englewood; influenza and pneumonia.

JANE BARR, aged 49, No. 77 School street; pneumonia and influenza.

SAMUEL STETCHER, aged 50 years, No. 360 Desplaines street; influenza and pneumonia.

ALEXANDER ROBINSON, aged 26, No. 138½ North May street; pneumonia and influenza.

In but one case, it will be seen, is influenza given as the sole cause of death.

The health officers were looking for a decrease in the number of deaths yesterday, confidently expecting that the cold snap would work a change in the right direction, but they begin to think now that the grip can gather in victims just as fast when the weather is cold as when it is warm.

The total number of deaths last week were 497, which is considered an unusually high figure, but according to all indications yesterday the number of deaths this week will far eclipse the record for all other weeks. For the four days of this week 362 deaths have been reported. If this rate is kept up for the next three days the total number of deaths for the week will be 657, an alarmingly high figure.

Of the eighty-seven deaths reported yesterday twenty-seven were caused by pneumonia and bronchitis.

OPINIONS REGARDING THE DISEASE.

There was a difference of opinion around the Health Department yesterday whether the grip was releasing its hold on the city or whether it was not getting a firmer clutch. All agreed, however, that if the weather kept changing from warm to cold and damp to dry it could not be expected that the condition of affairs would be improved.

"I think that there is no increase in the number of persons suffering with the influenza," said Dr. E. N. Horsey, "but it is easy to predict that there will be if the weather continues to change so rapidly. I think there would have been less sickness in the city if the cold wave had not come. It would have been much better if the weather had remained mild altogether, but the conditions would have been very much improved if, when it got cold, it would have remained so. This mild weather following so closely on the cold puts us farther back than ever.

"I wouldn't be surprised to see the number of deaths in Chicago this week make a total of over 700. The sudden changes in the weather since Monday will have a telling effect on the sick ones, and when the certificates of deaths of yesterday and today commence to come in you will see that my prediction has been a good one."

Other physicians were of the opinion that the worst of the grip was over, basing their statements on the decrease in the number of their patients.

That the number of sufferers, however, is still quite large is evident from the fact that hundreds of mercantile establishments are running with greatly reduced forces, half of the employés in some establishments being laid up.

Coroner Hertz, Judge A. N. Waterman, and Lieut. Horace Elliott are among the prominent ones recently stricken with the disease.

John P. Morest of this city died of the grip in Kansas City last Sunday. His remains were brought here for burial yesterday.

There is no diminution of sickness among the school children, school teachers, firemen, and police. The last two departments are crippled at some of the fire stations and the well men are doing extra duty, while at some of the outlying police stations there are from ten to fifteen patrolmen laid up. This also necessitates the redistribution of the men in the district so as to cover the territory, but the service under such conditions is not at all satisfactory.

LESSENING ITS HOLD ON WASHINGTON

Influenza on the Decrease — Robert W. Peattie Dangerously Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—It is believed by the health officials here that the grip or influenza is now on the decrease. According to the health officer's report for last week there were during that period thirty-two deaths from pneumonia. Most of the cases were of six or seven days' duration, and the majority resulted from attacks of influenza. There were seven deaths from bronchitis reported last week, one from whooping cough, and ten from consumption. The number from the latter cause was not unusually high. Of the deaths reported yesterday and today eight were from pneumonia, two from congestion of the lungs, and one from whooping-cough. There was one death reported from the grip.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Robert W. Peattie, managing editor of the *World-Herald*, is low with an attack of pneumonia which developed from influenza. He has been seriously ill ever since New Year's, and has gradually grown worse, until now his life is despaired of.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 15.—The Medical Society and the Academy of Medicine, two societies composed of physicians, held meetings tonight and discussed the grip. In both societies there was a marked division of opinion. Many held that there is no Russian influenza in the city, but that what is supposed to be that is dengue or malarial fever, due to the presence of a gulf climate and the absence of frost. On the other hand, others as strenuously argued that the prevailing disease is the Russian influenza in epidemic form.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 15.—Joseph G. Lodge, one of the best known attorneys of St. Louis, died this afternoon of pneumonia, the result of an attack of the grip. Mr. Lodge was born in New Jersey fifty years ago. He came to St. Louis while still a young man. He had been ill only a few days.

Victims in Other Places.

There are about 400 cases of the grip in Albuquerque, N. M., all of a mild type.

Dr. T. De Witt Talmage is prostrated with influenza in Paris and will be unable to preach in London Sunday next as arranged.

The grip is still raging at Clinton, Ia., and quite a number who have been down with it once are again confined at home. One death occurred yesterday, the victim being a lady aged 82.

One hundred cases of the grip are reported at Point Pleasant, W. Va. The schools at Henderson, W. Va., have closed on account of it. A young lady died at Wellsburg, W. Va., from the disease, and two fatal cases are reported at Wheeling.

There have been 107 deaths in Cleveland, O., since last Saturday, an unprecedented death-rate at this season of the year. Twenty-two deaths were due to pneumonia and 11 to consumption, and these can no doubt be indirectly traced to the grip.

TO THROW OPEN THE SIOUX RESERVATION.

Secretary Noble Arranging to Give Eager Would-Be Settlers a Chance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The Sioux Reservation will be opened to settlers in time for the spring planting. By submitting the treaty and other matters bearing on the subject to Congress for information, but not for ratification, the necessity of legislation is done away with, and between the Interior Department and the War Department it is thought that public order can be kept. Secretary Noble has submitted to the President a draft of the proclamation declaring the lands in the Sioux Reservation in the Dakotas open to settlement. It is expected that the proclamation will be issued in a few days. It will probably take effect within thirty days from date of issuance, so that the settlers may be on the coveted land by March 1. Some 7,000,000 acres will by this proclamation be restored to the public domain.

A proclamation will also be issued in the course of a few weeks declaring open to settlement several hundred thousand acres of land belonging to the Chippewa Indians in Northern Minnesota. All this land has been obtained from the Indians with their consent and as the result of the negotiations of commissioners appointed by the President as directed by acts of Congress.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 15.—The announcement that President Harrison would issue the proclamation opening the Sioux Reservation this week has caused considerable excitement, and the boomers are holding themselves in readiness to cross the river at a moment's notice.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A CHICAGO DRUMMER.

John M. Bulkley, in the Employ of N. K. Fairbank, Mysteriously Missing.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—John M. Bulkley, a traveling man in the employ of N. K. Fairbank of Chicago, has been missing since last Monday morning and his friends here as well as his wife in Chicago are fearful that he has been foully dealt with. He was last seen Monday morning as he was about to go to St. Paul. He left his card at the firm's office on East Third street in St. Paul and nothing has been heard from him since. His satchel is in Minneapolis with friends whom he was visiting. He was to have left for his home in Chicago that night. His wife has heard nothing from him and is said to be nearly crazed with fears for his safety. His accounts with his employers are believed to be all straight. He had no great amount of money on his person. Bulkley had many friends in Minneapolis, being especially well known among railroad men. He has been with the Fairbank firm about a year and for twelve to fifteen years previous to that time was with the C., B. & Q. railroad, with headquarters at Chicago. The local police, with the help of a detective, are trying to solve the mystery.

CHESTER TURNEY AT LIBERTY AGAIN.

End of a Cause Celebre in the Criminal Annals of Iowa—Pardoned Monday.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The end of the Chester Turney case has come. Gov. Larrabee pardoned him Monday and he was released from prison yesterday, though the fact was not made public till today. Turney was sent to Anamosa Prison Dec. 10, 1885, for seventeen and a half years, on a charge of burglary and arson, on twelve indictments. The young man's mother claimed that he had been convicted without a fair trial and a great effort was made to secure a new trial. The Governor did not act so promptly in the case as the friends of young Turney desired. He was bitterly assailed in the press. In defense of his action he printed a circular giving copies of some of the remonstrances filed in his offices. One of these contained reflections on Mrs. Turney's character. Her friends had the Governor indicted and tried for libel. He was acquitted after a sensational trial.

THE SHARON LITIGATION FINALLY ENDED

Judge Shafter Declares That the Alleged Marriage Contract Has No Legal Existence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 15.—Judge Shafter in the Superior Court today rendered a decision in the Sharon case which virtually ends that famous litigation. The principal point in the present controversy was on a demurrer to the answer made by the Sharon heirs. In this answer they incorporated the decree of the United States Circuit Court by which the alleged marriage contract between William Sharon and Sarah Althea Hill was declared a forgery and ordered canceled. Judge Shafter held that this decree of the United States Court was in force in all courts, and that the contract has no legal existence. He ordered the Sharon case postponed indefinitely.

BURNING OF A WISCONSIN HOTEL.

The Union House at Prescott Totally Destroyed—Guests Nearly Suffocated.

PRESCOTT, Wis., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The Union Hotel, owned and run by John Herwell, was burned to the ground this morning. The fire was discovered about 2:30 o'clock. The inmates being asleep, the fire was under great headway before it was discovered. It started under the kitchen floor in some sawdust, which made a dense smoke and nearly suffocated the guests. Nothing was saved except the piano. There was no insurance on the building or furniture. Loss, $20,000.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The first number of *Chatter*, a weekly paper, conducted by Julian Ralph, a well-known journalist, made its appearance in New York City yesterday.

A heavy wind-storm passed through the country north of Gainesville, Tex., Tuesday night. The residence of Frank Hayes was blown down and Hayes was caught in the débris and fatally injured.

William Cameron, who resided near Denison, Tex., was found yesterday in a lane near the main road dead and seated bolt upright in his saddle. He had probably died early in the evening and his horse had wandered about all night.

The Axmakers' Association of the United States met at Pittsburg yesterday and will be in session the rest of the week. The objects of the meeting are to discuss the situation and condition of the business and the fixing of prices for the current year.

The body of Mrs. Harriet Hutchins, wife of the Rev. R. G. Hutchins, pastor of one of the largest and wealthiest congregations in Los Angeles, Cal., was found in the water at West Lake Park yesterday. She had drowned herself. The cause of the suicide was melancholia. Dr. Hutchins and wife were from Oberlin, O.

EAST AGAINST WEST.

The World's Fair Matter to Be Brought to an Issue.

MR. CANNON'S PROPOSITION.

Congress Asked to Decide at Once Where the Fair Shall Be Held.

A SURPRISE FOR ST. LOUIS' CROWD.

It Will Be Obliged to Break Away from the New-Yorkers.

MR. CANNON MAKES A MINORITY REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Tomorrow will occur the first battle of the cities on the World's Fair legislation. Washington and St. Louis will flank New York, and their united forces will move on the citadel of the Foreign Affairs Committee, where Chicago is intrenched. The issue will be made on the report from the Committee on Rules in favor of a special committee. Maj. McKinley surprised his Western friends by joining with Speaker Reed and Mr. Carlisle in agreeing on a report. Not one of them is at heart in favor of it, but they have yielded to the importunities of the noisy anti-Chicago combine. Speaker Reed has repeatedly told these clamorous partisans that they had everything to lose and little to gain by insisting on a special committee. He warned them that the ill-feeling which would result from an attack on the Foreign Affairs Committee would be a blow to all legislation. But since they insisted he agreed that the matter should be put before the House to be fought out.

A minority report will be made by Mr. Cannon. It will set forth that the reason for a special committee no longer exists. One was originally urged before the standing committees were appointed in order that legislation might be expedited, but as the Foreign Affairs Committee has for two weeks been considering the subject the very purpose for which the special committee was intended would be defeated and legislation retarded indefinitely.

A SURPRISE FOR ST. LOUIS.

But Mr. Cannon will go further and give the House a chance to show what its real sentiments are in regard to World's Fair legislation. He will propose a substitute for the majority report directing the Foreign Affairs committee to report at once a bill and fixing a method by which the House shall determine the location. This latter proposition will have in it a surprise for the St. Louis crowd. It will propose that a vote first be taken to settle whether the Fair shall be held east or west of the Allegheny Mountains. The St. Louis supporters can hardly afford to vote against their own section of the country on this question and its combination with New York can hardly hold. The Foreign Affairs Committee will also be ready to defend its jurisdiction. The fight by the minority in behalf of the committee will be led by Messrs. McCreary and Hooker, who will have a chance to show what their influence is among Southern members. Mr. Hitt will take care of the interests of the majority. The talk will be both pointed and vigorous.

The Foreign Affairs Committee will have a meeting in the morning and will receive the report of the sub-committee which was appointed to draft a World's Fair bill. This measure will follow the lines heretofore indicated. It will be as just to New York as to Chicago, and will vindicate the selection of the committee in the first place. While the bill in its final form may not be completed it is not impossible that a measure will be ready which can be put before the House and then amended. At any rate Chairman Hitt will be able to report progress so pronounced that the advocates of the special committee will be left with no ground to stand on.

Mr. Cannon's minority report from the Committee on Rules will submit the following propositions to the House:

1. That a World's Fair shall be held.
2. Whether it shall be East or West of the Alleghenies.
3. In what city it shall be located.

TIRED OF ENGLISH SYNDICATES.

The United Elevators of St. Louis Refuse to Give Any More Options.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The English syndicate is seeking a renewal of its option on the United Elevators in this city. Yesterday J. Brooks Johnson made the elevator company a proposition for an option on a majority of the stock at $70 a share, good until the 1st of July, for which he agreed to put up $10,000 cash at the Bank of Commerce, to be forfeited if the option was not taken and to go in as part of the purchase price if the deal was closed. Mr. Johnson was told that the company was sick of English syndicates and that no such option would be given to anybody.

FLOODS IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Streams in the Neighborhood of Pittsburg Rapidly Rising.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 15.—The heavy rains of the last twenty-four hours have swollen all the small streams in Western Pennsylvania, and dispatches tonight indicate considerable damage in Washington, Westmoreland, and Allegheny Counties in Pennsylvania, and in the vicinity of Wheeling, W. Va. All the small streams are bank full and the low lands are inundated. Small bridges, fences, and outhouses have been washed away, and a great flood is feared if the rain continues. It is still raining here and the rivers are rising.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Aunt Nancy Vaughn, colored, who claimed to be 127 years of age, died at Elgin, Ill., yesterday.

Albert Welch, one of the early settlers and wealthy farmers of McLean Co., Ill., died yesterday, aged 65 years.

The Grand Lodge of the Swedish Benevolent Society is in session at Ishpeming, Mich. Delegates from all parts of the Northwest are in attendance.

Miss Sarah Woods of Yates City, Ill., committed suicide yesterday by shooting herself through the head. She had always been considered rather eccentric.

The Poland-China Record Association met at Cedar Rapids, Ia., yesterday and elected the following officers: President, F. W. Truesdell of Kansas; Secretary, John Gilmore, Vinton, Ia.; Treasurer, W. W. McClung, Iowa.

The dead body of a man was found on a pile of hay in a deserted barn near Gross Point, Wis., yesterday. Near the body a large shoe knife, covered with blood, was found. Theories of both murder and suicide have been advanced.

Two weeks ago Miss Catharine Walker of St. Paul, Minn., was thrown violently to the floor of a cable-car because of the sudden seizure of the cable by the grip. Yesterday she sued the St. Paul City railway company for $25,000 for impairing her nervous system.

Bishop Marty of the new Catholic diocese of South Dakota has completed the work of translating the creed and prayer book of the Catholic Church into the Indian language and will publish the same for circulation among Indian members of the church.

The Nebraska Horticultural Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, F. W. Taylor, Omaha; Vice-Presidents, W. P. Harris, Tecumseh; H. H. Blodgett, Lincoln; Secretary, G. J. Carpenter, Fairbury; Treasurer, Peter Younger Jr., Geneva; Executive Committee, W. J. Hesser, Plattsmouth; E. F. Stevens, Crete; H. N. Day, Tekamah.

LARRABEE A POSSIBILITY.

INDORSED FOR SENATOR BY THE IOWA FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The Governor Non-Committal Regarding His Candidacy—Postponement of the Republican Caucus Until Tonight—No Break in the House Deadlock—Three Fruitless Ballots Taken for Clerk—Col. Brice Formally Declared Elected Senator from Ohio—The West Virginia Contest—General Political News.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Gov. Larrabee has been indorsed by the Farmers' Alliance of Iowa for United States Senator to succeed Senator Allison. This indorsement came to him from a mass convention which was held in this city today. Of those present a goodly share were Democrats—in fact, the Democrats managed the resolutions part of the proceedings, so far as the committee was concerned. The meetings were held in Hibernian Hall, and J. B. Farrow, President of the alliance, was in the chair, with August Post as Secretary. "Tama Jim" Wilson and ex-Senator McNutt of Muscatine represented the Allison interest, and after a number of speeches were made the question of resolutions was taken up. Although the friends of Senator Allison protested strongly against any resolutions of a partisan character, a motion prevailed that a committee of one from each Congressional district be appointed on resolutions. Only eight of the eleven districts were found to be represented.

The first bombshell was thrown by A. E. Franklin of Boone, who introduced a resolution demanding that the Iowa Legislature elect Gov. Larrabee United States Senator instead of William B. Allison. Ex-Senator McNutt spoke against the resolution on the ground of its partisanship. A member asked Mr. McNutt if he was a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and he admitted that he was not. On this confession he was excluded from the Committee on Resolutions, to which he had been appointed.

The Committee on Resolutions retired and a stormy session took place in the committee room. Three of the committee opposed the resolutions that had been submitted to them on the ground of their partisanship, and then the other members of the committee accused the three of being monopolists.

INDORSING LARRABEE.

At length the following resolution was adopted by the committee by a vote of five to three:

Resolved, By this convention of the Farmers' Alliance of Iowa, consisting of officers, members, and delegates, that we demand of the Iowa Legislature the election of William Larrabee to the United States Senate.

This resolution was reported to the convention, and speeches eulogistic of Larrabee were made by several delegates. One of them was made by John Woolson of Crawford County, and it created a decided sensation. He held up a railroad mileage book, and declared that Larrabee had abolished passes, but that as soon as the last Legislature had adjourned this mileage book had been sent to the members of the Legislature from Crawford County, and the farmers wanted such business stopped. Larrabee as United States Senator would stop it.

This sentiment was greeted with a round of applause. The resolution favoring Larrabee was adopted by a vote of 58 to 6, and a committee consisting of Samuel Stewart, A. T. Franklin, and Lee Griffiths was appointed to present it to the Republican Senatorial caucus. A motion was then made that a committee be appointed to wait upon Gov. Larrabee and ask him to become a candidate for the Senate. The President appointed as such committee T. A. Myers, C. J. Berger, J. Woolson Croft, D. S. Sprague, and James Whitney.

This committee at once paid Gov. Larrabee a visit and stated to him the action of the convention. Later in the evening the Governor was interviewed on the subject. He admitted that the committee had visited him, but declined to say anything in regard to what took place. "I am not saying anything," he said, "but I have no doubt the committee would state what was said, as I do not see why they should wish to keep it secret."

The committee, however, made no report tonight, but it was given out that they would report in the morning. Late this evening one of the members of the committee intimated that their visit to the Governor was in a degree satisfactory. Their report is looked for with great interest and many believe that it will put Gov. Larrabee in the light of a candidate against Allison. It is stated that four of the five members of the Committee on Resolutions who voted in favor of the Larrabee resolution are Democrats. One of them was the Postmaster at Marathon, Buena Vista County, appointed by Cleveland. He has been actively organizing alliances for some time past and working against Allison.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

A Pairing Agreement Adopted—Three Ballots Taken Without Any Result.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The much sought after Independent has practically dropped out of consideration as a factor in the organization of the House. The little resolution in regard to pairing that was adopted this morning did it, and it also put the House in such a shape that a minority can control it at any time—at least as long as the festive grip has its hand on any fraction of the membership. This resolution, which was in the form of an agreement, was as follows:

It is hereby mutually agreed between the respective committees therefor authorized that if any member of either party shall become so seriously ill that it would endanger his life if he should attend the sessions of the House, and a certificate of a regularly practicing physician be produced certifying that in his opinion such is the fact; or, if any member of either party shall be called away by sickness of a dangerous character in his family or death therein, then, in either case, a member of the opposite party selected by a committee in charge of such party will pair with such sick member, or one so called away upon all questions of organization of the House. N. B. Holbrook, for the Democrats.
E. L. Hobbs, for the Republicans.

By this resolution, when pairs are out, should a member who has voted with one party go over to another the members of the party he has deserted can break the quorum by simply abstaining from voting; and even if an Independent should conclude to vote with the Republicans his opportunity to aid that party has passed.

When the House convened at 10 a. m. today it presented the appearance of a hospital. At the right of the clerk's desk Messrs. Yergey and Gardner lay upon cots, while Smith of Mitchell, enveloped in a big fur coat, was shivering as with a genuine ague fit. For the first time, however, the Democrats showed symptoms of the prevailing disease. Dayton of Allamakee stated that he was too ill to act longer as one of the tellers, and McDermid of Adair, one of the Independents, was reported as feeling deadly. J. C. Beem of Keokuk was appointed as teller to take the place of Mr. Dayton.

Senators Schmidt and Meservey appeared as a committee from the Senate. Senator Schmidt announced their mission as follows: "Mr. Chairman: We are a committee of the Iowa Senate in search of the Iowa House of Representatives, and I now desire to ask the presiding officer if this is the regularly organized House."

The Chairman—"I beg to inform the committee of the Senate that I am unable to say whether this is the House or not."

The resolution in regard to pairing was adopted and the House proceeded to ballot for a temporary Clerk. Three ballots were taken, resulting: Van Steinberg, 50; Lehman, 50. Then at 11:05 ex-Gov. Walden moved to adjourn until 10 a. m. tomorrow, which was carried unanimously.

GOV.-ELECT BOIES GOES HOME.

He Becomes Disgusted with the Deadlock and Starts for Waterloo.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Uncle Horace Boies is going home tonight. He has been here since Monday morning in expectation of being inaugurated as Governor of the State. The deadlock in the House may continue for some weeks, and until it is ended and an organization effected Mr. Boies will remain a private citizen. He does not propose to suffer the inconvenience arising from an interminable wait. Besides that, the officeseekers, and there is a host of them here, are annoying Uncle Horace. They besiege his rooms at the Savery House, and won't let Mr. Boies sleep or eat his meals in peace, so the gentleman says he is going back to Waterloo and straighten out some matters of business that demand his attention. He will return to Des Moines any time his presence is thought to be necessary, but intimates that no one need hurry up the canvass of the vote cast at the last State election on his account.

The deadlock seems to get tighter and tighter. Some people thought there would be a break-up today, but nothing of the kind occurred. It was the same old 50 and 50 vote and no choice. A lot of sick legislators had been dragged out of their beds and carried over to the State House. Others were wheezing and sneezing from the grip. So an agreement as to pairs was made. While it is an innocent document, it may under certain circumstances prove a great stumbling block in the way of organization. It virtually gives a minority the power to dictate to the majority, and nothing but a compromise can raise the blockade.

The Senate is ready to adjourn until Tuesday next, but cannot do so without the consent of the House. There is no House as yet, simply a hundred men without temporary organization. Resolutions will be introduced in the Committee of One Hundred tomorrow for an adjournment over Sunday, and such action may be had after all. There will not be any inauguration this week and may be not for several weeks to come.

The Cook County Democracy is all ready to move on Des Moines, and the Des Moines Democrats are all ready to entertain their Cook brethren. The wires are freighted with telegrams from the Cooks wanting to know when they shall come. They may as well possess their individual and collective souls in patience and keep on drilling. They will not get here for some days yet, and plenty of time to make preparations in the way of laying in supplies for the trip will be given them. The Cook County Democracy had better accept all offers of wet groceries, for Des Moines is as dry as a lime-kiln, unless indeed a man wants to make a specialty of "bottled goods."

The Joint Committee on Caucus met early last night and agreed on a resolution for a Senatorial caucus to be held this evening. The formal call was prepared for the local papers and was to have been issued at midnight. It was not done, however, and the committee this morning met and reconsidered its action. The sentiment of the Republican legislators was then ascertained, and all of them, with one or two exceptions, favored holding the caucus Thursday night. The joint committee met a second time this afternoon and has issued the call for tomorrow night's caucus, at which time Senator Allison will unquestionably be nominated.

Little or nothing has been heard of Judge Rothrock's candidacy today and it seems to have lost its force. The Judge would have made a creditable showing in the caucus had he announced himself in time; as it is he comes too late. The situation is not clear tonight as respects any proposition aside from Allison's renomination.

BRICE DECLARED ELECTED.

The Ohio Legislature in Joint Session Names Him as Payne's Successor.

Columbus, O., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The last act constituting the election of Col. C. S. Brice to the Ohio Senatorship was consummated in the presence of both Houses at high noon today. At 12 o'clock Sergeant-at-Arms Mortley appeared at the bar of the House and announced the presence of the Senate for the purpose of participating in the joint session. The usual routine proceedings were then gone through with, the roll of the Senate and House being called, after which the journals of each branch, showing the action taken and the vote cast for United States Senator yesterday, were read. This disclosed officially the fact that Calvin S. Brice had received a majority in each branch, and Lieut.-Gov. Lampson announced the fact and declared Mr. Brice elected to represent Ohio in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years from March 4, 1891. The announcement was greeted with applause, in which the Republicans joined.

Mr. Brice was escorted to the Speaker's stand by a committee and, upon being introduced by the Lieutenant-Governor, spoke as follows:

Gov. Lampson, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the General Assembly: While an extended speech from me would not be appropriate, I cannot refrain from acknowledging your kindness in asking me to come before you, as well as to acknowledge to you and through you to the people that you represent my sense of deep obligation; and not only that, but my deeper sense of duty to the people whom I am to have the honor to represent in the Senate of the United States during the next six years. I pledge you, gentlemen, and through you those you represent, that to the best of my power and ability I shall transmit unstained, as it has come down through a long line of Senators, the honor you have seen fit to bestow upon me.

Lieut.-Gov. Lampson suggested that the Senators form in the central aisle and, passing out by the Speaker's desk and around the south aisle, be presented to the newly elected Senator. Mr. Brice stood on the elevation beside the clerk's desk, where he received the Senators and Representatives. The reception did not stop with the members. All the visitors in the lobby and many who came over from the Senate chamber and the various departments followed in the line and were presented to the Senator-elect and the distinguished visitors. The reception lasted half an hour.

WEST VIRGINIA'S CONTEST.

Nothing Yet Done in the Matter of the Governorship—Proposed Legislation.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The Legislature convened in special session today in pursuance to a call by the Governor to determine the Gubernatorial contest between Gen. Nathan Goff and Judge A. B. Fleming. The joint legislative committee appointed at the regular session last winter, composed of two Republicans and three Democrats, will submit a minority and a majority report. The majority report is in favor of Fleming while the minority report is favorable to Goff. The latter consists of nearly 200 pages of closely-written legal cap and is a comprehensive résumé of the evidence before the committee. It shows a clear majority for Gen. Goff over Judge Fleming, but what the Legislature will do in the matter cannot possibly be anticipated at this time.

The Democrats may railroad the majority report through and seat Fleming, but their course today seemed to indicate a purpose of fairness to both sides. The Republicans are on the defensive, but will go into joint session at any time if the Democrats insist on it, although Senators Scott, Morrison, and Smith are absent on account of illness. Scarcely any business was transacted today further than to perfect the organization. The Democrats are now in caucus, but nothing has been learned as to the policy they have determined upon. Gen. Goff and Judge Fleming are both here, but decline to express any opinion as to the final result.

The Governor's message was presented and read in each House today. It is long and recommends considerable railroad legislation. Other recommendations are to suppress trusts and combinations, to protect miners and railroad employés, to secure copies of the land books of Virginia containing titles to lands in West Virginia, to provide for cheaper school books, to prevent partisan practices in obtaining juries, etc.

Badger State Democrats.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The Democratic State Central Committee this afternoon elected Edward C. Wall of this city as Chairman to succeed Ellis D. Usher, resigned. This is a victory for the so-called "kid" element of the party, but it was so shrewdly worked that some of the committee members, as well as other leading Democrats tonight, are openly proclaiming it as a "steal." Mr. Wall, while extremely popular with the "kid" element, has many enemies among his own party at home as well as throughout the State. With such bitter party feeling against him he may be deposed even before serving through one campaign, as Wall's opponents declare that they will carry the opposition to the State convention in September. At that time a new State committee will be chosen and they will have the selection of a new Chairman.

Passed the First Bill.

Pierre, S. D., Jan. 15.—The first bill passed by the Legislature of South Dakota reached the Governor at 2:30 p. m. The bill is Senate bill No. 4, and entitled "An act to provide for the refunding of the outstanding indebtedness of the State of South Dakota." It authorizes the Governor to appoint a commission of three to make a final adjustment of the accounts between North and South Dakota, and to determine the amount of floating indebtedness outstanding against the Territory, and what part thereof shall be apportioned to the States of South and North Dakota.

Both Houses adjourned for five minutes to celebrate the event.

The Montana Deadlock Unbroken.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Speaker Witter of the Republican House made a proposition to Speaker Blakely of the Democratic House today that all the Silver Bow members go home, and that the remaining twenty-five Republicans and twenty-four Democrats go into one House and legislate. The proposition was rejected. The Democrats are willing to go in with the Republicans on an equal basis—24 to 24, but this the Republicans refuse.

WON'T GET THEIR MONEY.

THERE WILL BE NO APPROPRIATION TO COVER SILCOTT'S STEALINGS.

Congressmen Who Missed Their November Salaries Will Be the Losers by the Defalcation of the Sergeant-at-Arms' Cashier—Congressman Hitt Says He Is Not Working for the Repeal of the Oleomargarine Law—Senator Turpie on the Brazilian Republic—Capital Notes.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—It would be hard to tell exactly how many Congressmen were disappointed by the outcome of the voting on the bill reported from the Adams committee, which made an appropriation of $75,000 to pay their salaries for November remaining unpaid because the cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms absconded with the money drawn from the Treasury for that purpose. But it is certain that many of them voted against the bill with the expectation that it would pass anyway and they would thus get their money and at the same time get credit for superior virtue. The defeat of the bill was a surprise to everybody and was chiefly due to the fact that when in the preliminary voting it was found that so many Democrats meant to make political capital out of the matter a good many Republicans determined to disappoint their expectation that their money would be rammed down their throats.

The debate begun yesterday was continued with marked ability today by Oates of Alabama, Catchings of Mississippi, Stewart of Vermont, Payson of Illinois, and Payne of New York in favor of the bill. McRae of Arkansas and Wike of Illinois were the only members who attacked the bill with any spirit. It was late when Scott Wike got the floor, and then he only secured a hearing by breaking into the debate. Mr. Adams was on the floor for the purpose of closing the discussion and calling the previous question when Mr. Wike arose, as was supposed, to ask a question. Instead of that he proceeded to make a speech with a cool self-assertion that greatly amused the House and astonished the managers of the bill. Several ineffectual attempts were made to shut him off by points of order, but each time the Speaker sustained him, and Mr. Wike proceeded as if he intended to talk all night. Then laughter and cries of "Vote, vote," came from every direction. Mr. Wike went right on as calmly as though there had been no interruptions and there was no alternative but for the House to wait for him to yield the floor. The instant he sat down Mr. Adams claimed the floor and the decisive work of voting on the various propositions was hastened as rapidly as the situation permitted. The proposition to refer the questions to the Court of Claims was defeated by two votes—yeas 136, nays 138. Of those who voted to leave the matter to the court 37 were Republicans and 99 were Democrats. The negative vote included 32 Democrats and 106 Republicans.

The appropriation or reimbursement bill was defeated by sixteen votes—126 to 142. The affirmative votes were cast by 30 Democrats and 96 Republicans; the negative votes by 42 Republicans and 100 Democrats. The question will come up again on a motion to reconsider which was made by Peters (Kas.), but the fate of the bill is believed to be practically settled by the voting today. There is some talk among members tonight of making a test case to obtain a decision from the Court of Claims as to the liability of the Government for the payment of the amounts due members which were stolen by Silcott.

The vote in detail was as follows, the names of Republicans being printed in roman, those of Democrats in italics:

YEAS.

Adams,	Funston,	O'Neill (Pa.),
Anderson (Miss.),	Gear,	*Owens* (O.),
Arnold,	Gest,	Payne,
Banks,	Gifford,	Payson,
Bartine,	Greenhalge,	*Pendleton*,
Bayne,	Grout,	*Perry*,
Beckwith,	Hall,	Pickler,
Belknap,	Hansbrough,	*Price*,
Biggs,	Haugen,	Randall (Mass.),
Blount,	*Hayes*,	Reed (Ia.),
Boatner,	*Haynes*,	Rife,
Boothman,	Henderson (Ill.)	*Robertson*,
Boutelle,	Hermann,	Rowell,
Brosius,	Hill,	Russell,
Buchanan (N.J.)	Hitt,	Sawyer,
Bullock,	*Hooker*,	Scranton,
Butterworth,	Hopkins,	*Skinner*,
Candler (Ga.),	Kelly,	Smith,
Candler (Mass.),	Kennedy,	Smyser,
Cannon,	Kerr (Ia.),	Snider,
Catchings,	Kinsey,	Spooner,
Cheatham,	Laidlaw,	*Springer*,
Clark (Ala.),	*Lawler*,	Stephenson,
Clark (Wis.),	Laws,	Stewart (Vt.),
Cogswell,	Lehlbach,	*Stockdale*,
Comstock,	*Lewis*,	Taylor (Ill.),
Conger,	Lodge,	Taylor,
Connell,	Mason,	Thomas,
Cothran,	McCord,	Thompson,
Crain,	McKenna,	Townsend (Colo.),
Culbertson (Pa.)	Miles,	Townsend (Pa.),
Cutcheon,	Milliken,	*Turpin*,
Dalzell,	Moffitt,	Vandever,
Darlington,	Moore (N. H.),	Van Schaick,
Davidson,	Morey,	Walker (Mass.),
De Haven,	*Morgan*,	Wheeler (Mich.),
Dingley,	Morrill,	Wickham,
Dorsey,	Morse,	Williams (O.),
Dunnell,	*Mutchler*,	Wright,
Farquhar,	Niedringhaus,	Yoder—126.
Finley,	Nute,	
Flood,	*Oates*,	
Frank,	*O'Neil* (Mass.).	

NAYS.

Abbott,	Evans,	*O'Ferrall*,
Allen (Mich.),	*Fitch*,	Osborne,
Anderson (Kas.),	*Fithian*,	Owen (Ind.),
Andrew	Flick,	*Parrett*,
Atkinson,	*Flower*,	*Paynter*,
Baker,	*Foreman*,	*Peel*,
Bankhead,	*Forney*,	*Penington*,
Belden,	*Fowler*,	Peters,
Blanchard,	*Geissenhainer*,	*Pierce*,
Bland,	*Goodnight*,	*Quinn*,
Bliss,	*Grimes*,	Raines,
Breckinridge (Ark.),	Grosvenor,	Ray,
	Hare,	*Reilly*,
Breckinridge (Ky.),	*Hatch*,	*Richardson*,
	Heard,	*Sayers*,
Brewer,	*Hemphill*,	Scull,
Brookshire,	Henderson (Ia),	Sherman,
Bruner,	*Herbert*,	*Shively*,
Buchanan (Va.),	*Holman*,	*Spinola*,
Bunn,	Houk,	*Stahlnecker*,
Burrows,	*Jackson*,	*Stewart* (Ga.),
Burton,	*Kerr* (Pa.),	*Stewart* (Tex.),
Bynum,	Ketcham,	Stivers,
Campbell,	*Kilgore*,	Stockbridge,
Carlton,	Knapp,	*Stone* (Ky.),
Caruth,	Lacey,	*Stone* (Mo.),
Cate,	La Follete,	*Stump*,
Cheadle,	*Lane*,	Sweeney,
Chipman,	*Lanham*,	*Tarsney*,
Clancy,	*Lester* (Ga.),	Taylor (Tenn.),
Clements,	*Lester* (Va.),	*Tillman*,
Clunie,	Lind,	*Tracey*,
Coleman,	*Mansur*,	*Tucker*,
Cooper (Ind.),	*Martin* (Ind.),	*Turner* (Ga.),
Cowles,	*Martin* (Tex.),	*Turner* (N. Y.),
Craig,	*McCarthy*,	*Venable*,
Crisp,	*McClammy*,	Wade,
Culberson (Tex),	*McClellan*,	*Walker* (Mo.),
Cummings,	McComas,	*Washington*,
Dargan,	McCormick,	*Wheeler* (Ala.),
Dibble,	*McCreary*,	*Wike*,
Dockery,	McKinley,	*Wiley*,
Dolliver,	*McMillin*,	*Williams* (Ill.),
Dunphy,	*McRae*,	Wilson (Ky.),
Edmunds,	*Montgomery*,	*Wilson* (Mo.),
Elliott,	*Moore* (Tex.),	Wilson (Wash.),
Ellis,	*Norton*,	*Wilson* (W. Va.),
Enloe,	O'Donnell.	Yardley—142.

Recapitulation—Yeas: Republicans, 96; Democrats, 30. Nays: Republicans, 42; Democrats, 100.

In the Senate today, after some petitions had been presented, Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to provide for a permanent National bank circulation. Referred. Mr. Chandler offered a resolution (which was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses) instructing the Committee on Immigration to investigate the laws of the United States and of the States relative to immigration; also to investigate the working of the contracts made by the Secretary of the Treasury, with power to send for persons and papers.

The Senate then took up Mr. Morgan's resolution recognizing the United States of Brazil as a free, independent, and sovereign State, and Mr. Turpie proceeded to make a speech in support of it. The substance of his speech was as follows:

He had voted, he said, against the reference of the resolution because he thought that the delay occasioned by the reference was wholly unnecessary. He favored the immediate recognition of the Republic of Brazil, and was quite willing that Congress should declare today—as a part of the international common law of the three Americas—that no European Power shall interfere in any part of this hemisphere to restore the representative of monarchy or empire, or to prevent the establishment of a republic, but that any such interference would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States, and would be resisted by all the means necessary to effect its frustration. He read extracts from the message of President Harrison announcing the change of government in Brazil, and spoke of the message as a listless, languid resignation to the course of affairs there. The position, he said, of the Administration toward the new Republic of Brazil was one of strict neutrality and supine indifference. There was not in the message of the President a word of sympathy or encouragement to the revolutionary movement. As to the President's suggestion of awaiting the popular assent to the change of government in Brazil, Mr. Turpie said that revolution was not the first step, but the last step taken when a people determined to abrogate their old form of government and to adopt a new one. There was always popular assent before a revolution became successful. No revolutionary government had ever submitted the question of its authority to any arbitrament save that of the sword. The assumption in the passage of the President's message that the revolutionary Government of Brazil had been established without or against the assent of the people of that country disclosed the real attitude of the Administration toward the new Government. It approached nearly a condition of covert hostility. The time had come when the existence and authority of the Republic of Brazil could be no longer controverted in words. It could be controverted only by war. The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations (Mr. Sherman) had told the Senate that it should wait and inspect the new constitution of Brazil. The United States, however, was not concerned to know what were the particular provisions of that constitution any more than it was concerned to know the particular provisions of the constitutions of any other republics. He had no doubt that the next "speech from the throne" delivered to "My Lords and Gentlemen" at Westminster would refer to the revolution in Brazil in terms similar to those employed in the President's message. The Republic of Brazil was entitled to recognition, approval, and admiration at the hands of the United States, to the approval and admiration of those in every clime, under every sky, who were lovers of freedom and humanity. The President of the United States had been long known as a republican, using the word in the larger and better sense, but he (Mr. Turpie) feared that in this instance the President was a very much belated republican, lagging far behind the march of time and events. There was an eminent publicist at the head of the State Department having the highest reputation for wisdom in counsel and for promptness and decision in action, but in the case of Brazil even he (Mr. Blaine) seemed to limp and linger in the rear of opportunity. He contrasted the delay in the recognition of the Republic of Brazil with the promptness in the recognition of the Republic of France in 1870 by Mr. Washburne under the instruction of President Grant. That prompt recognition (within three days, and while France still had a de jure Government) was worthy of the great son and soldier of liberty who directed it.

The resolution went over without further action. The Senate then took up the calendar and passed the following Senate bills:

Relating to homestead entries in the Indian Territory.

For the settlement of claims of the State of Missouri on account of payments made since April, 1882, to militia forces which served during the War of the Rebellion.

To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River within one mile of the mouth of the Kansas River.

The Senate in executive session this afternoon discussed for an hour and a half the Russian extradition treaty, which has been pending for a long time, and finally recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator Sherman, in presenting the treaty, said that the clause specifically setting forth that the murder of or attempt to murder the Czar or any member of his family shall not be considered a political offense was still retained. To this clause objection was made by various Senators, the principal speeches being made by Senator Eustis, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Senator Teller. It was urged in support of the text of the treaty that the Czar and his family were entitled to the same protection that it was proposed to accord to any one of his subjects. To this the rejoinder was made that the text of the treaty without that special definition placed the Czar and peasant on the same level and afforded them the same protection. It was insisted by some Senators that the clause of the treaty providing for the extradition of persons charged with murder or manslaughter was broad enough to protect the Czar. It was not necessary nor just, they said, to hamper the courts in advance by deciding for them that an attempt upon the life of a member of the Russian royal family was not a political crime. They wanted that question left for decision at the time the demand for extradition should be made. It is the impression that with the clause relating to the Czar and his family eliminated the treaty will be ratified by the Senate. There was no objection to the clause which provides for the extradition of persons charged with the malicious destruction of railroad or other property.

Consideration of the nomination of Thomas J. Morgan to be Indian Commissioner was postponed until next week.

A special meeting of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs was held today to hear the views of the Naval Board of Policy, appointed last summer by Secretary Tracy, to formulate and report a plan for the building of a navy to be commensurate with the dignity and power of the Nation. Commodore McCann, President of the board, Capt. Sampson, and Naval Constructor Gatewood did most of the talking. They approved in general terms the bill introduced by Mr. Hale authorizing the President to have constructed eight battle ships of from 7,500 to 10,000 tons each, two armed coast defense vessels, three gunboats of 800 to 1,200 tons each, and five first-class torpedo boats. The bill appropriates $5,000,000 for construction and $2,000,000 for armament. The board, in its report to the Secretary, will recommend the construction of 102 vessels of different types and sizes, to be built according to the plan of the board in fourteen years, and to cost, together with their maintenance during the fourteen years, $280,000,000.

Oleomargarine was the first topic brought to the consideration of the House today, and this was brought about by Representative Hitt, who asked leave to make a personal explanation. It was noted that the gentleman from Illinois held in his right hand a communication which he subsequently stated was a circular that had been scattered all over the Northwest among dairymen. Thereupon Mr. Hitt read the paper, which made it appear that he had introduced a bill during the present session of Congress looking to a repeal of the Oleomargarine law. This circular was addressed to representative dairymen throughout the country and urged the necessity of sending money to Washington to aid in defeating the lobby organized to secure the repeal of the law which now imposes a tax of two cents a pound on oleomargarine. An emphatic denial was made by Mr. Hitt of the charge affecting him in the circular, and he further stated that not only had he not offered such a bill but inquiry of the Committee on Agriculture showed that no such measure had ever been referred to that body. In conclusion the Illinois representative declared that he had been a consistent and persistent advocate of the bill taxing oleomargarine, and he had no occasion to regret his action.

A statement has been prepared at the Post-Office Department showing the gross postal receipts during the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1889, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, at thirty of the larger post-offices. The gross postal receipts for the last quarter were $6,278,618, as against $5,692,062 for the corresponding quarter of 1888. The per cent of increase at the principal offices is as follows:

New York, 9.4; Chicago, 14.1; Philadelphia, 8.1; Boston, 10.2; St. Louis, 10.6; Cincinnati, 8.7; Brooklyn, 10.0; San Francisco, 4.2; Pittsburg, 18.6; Cleveland, 16.2; Detroit, 9.0; Kansas City, 9.2; New Orleans, 32.7; Milwaukee, 6.0; Minneapolis, 8.4; St. Paul, 1.2; Louisville, 15.1; Indianapolis, 8.4; Toledo, 17.9. The average increase for the quarter was 10.3 per cent.

Senator Cullom has again introduced the bill designed to take from the War Department its exclusive jurisdiction over river and harbor improvements. The measure provides for the establishment of a bureau of the War Department, to be known as the Bureau of Harbors and Waterways, to be officered by a corps to be known as the Corps of United States Civil Engineers. The bureau is to be charged with the construction, execution, conduct, and preservation of the harbor and waterway works in aid of navigation now being operated by the United States. The chief of this corps and four associate chiefs shall be located in this city in the War Department building. A comprehensive statement of the number of subordinates, their duties and salaries, follows. One feature which commends the bill is the provision requiring that no river or harbor improvement be undertaken until the full sum necessary for its completion is appropriated.

The House Ways and Means Committee decided, in secret session, to have no more public hearings after tomorrow, although interested parties may file written statements concerning industries which have not been heard from. A favorable report has been ordered on the Breckinridge resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the German tariff duties, with an amendment including French, Austrian, and other European tariffs.

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Postmasters—John B. Harlow, St. Louis, Mo.; John E. Catlett, Hannibal, Mo.; Thomas S. Kelley, Moberly, Mo.; William S. Whealan, Deadwood, S. D.; Ole Oleson, Oshkosh, Wis.; Benjamin F. Heald, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.; S. D. B. Lines, Braidwood, Ill.; James S. Gash, Macomb, Ill.; James Nelson Martin, Burlington, Ia.; Smith M. Child, Dunlap, Ia.; John A. Collier Hart, Mich.; William J. Spears, Vassar, Mich.

BEGINNING PRISON LIFE.

FIRST DAY OF COUGHLIN, O'SULLIVAN, AND BURKE AT JOLIET.

Cronin's Murderers Dressed in Convict Garb and Assigned to the Stone Shop, the Shoe Department, and the Cooper Shop, Respectively—State's Attorney Longenecker Ready to Push the Jury-Fixing Cases as Soon as a Judge Can Be Found.

Joliet, Ill., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The Cronin murderers have put in their first twelve hours of a life sentence. They were aroused from their beds before daylight this morning by the loud ringing of the 5 o'clock bell. During the night they had occupied separate cells in what is called the court solitary, a place where the new convict passes his first twenty-four hours of prison life. About 6 o'clock they were served with their first prison meal, a cup of coffee, two slices of bread, and some meat hash. The meal was hardly tasted by any one of the trio excepting Martin Burke. He seemed to relish it, and ate quite heartily.

At 7 o'clock the receiving officer, Capt. Hall, unlocked their cells and ordered them to step into the corridor. The convicted men were still dressed in their citizens' clothing. They were first taken to the bathroom and ordered to strip and get into the tubs. Each man was then provided with an outfit of striped clothing, consisting of cap, jacket, pants, vest, and a suit of warm canton flannel underclothing. When they had donned these habiliments they were taken to the convict barbers and each given a clean shave and a hair-cut. Then they were merely three beings to be known henceforth by numbers. Their manhood and citizenship were buried forever under the Nos. 45 for Burke, 46 for Coughlin, and 47 for O'Sullivan. They were tagged and labeled as parts of the great machine which contains 1,400 cogwheels and grinds on day after day behind the grim walls of the prison.

The Deputy Warden appeared and examined them as to their physical condition, and after sizing up Martin Burke he concluded that the County Mayo man would make an excellent barrelmaker, and so he was ticketed to the cooper-shop. Coughlin had never had any trade, having been for years past connected with the police department, and when questioned said he did not know what department of labor he was fitted for. The deputy sized up his magnificent proportions and concluded that the 194 pounds of flesh and muscle which Dan possessed could be put to the best interests of the State in the stone-shop. He was consigned to that department. O'Sullivan was weak and of a sickly appearance and would not make either a good stonecutter or cooper, and it was decided to give him a berth in the shoe department, where his work will be measured by his strength and ability.

After the first day's labor Burke was seen in his cell tonight. His face wore a cheerful expression and upon being questioned he said that he had really enjoyed his first day of prison life. It had been a relief to him to get away from the close confinement of the jail. "I will enjoy a good sleep tonight for the first time in months," said he, and from the way he ate his supper he showed that he enjoyed the meal. Coughlin was rather blue. He had been pounding a stone with a bush hammer all day and tonight his hands were tender and bruised, but he thought that in a few days he would be all right. O'Sullivan retired to his bed within half an hour after he had eaten his supper and had nothing to say regarding how the first day of prison experience had affected him.

O'Sullivan undoubtedly takes his fate more to heart than either of the other two and will probably become a victim of consumption before he has served many months on his life term.

JURY-FIXERS NEXT ON THE LIST.

As Soon as a Judge can Be Found They will Be Tried.

"A good riddance," said the State's Attorney when he reached his office yesterday morning and read in the morning papers of the safe arrival of Coughlin, Burke, and O'Sullivan at the Penitentiary. "The Sheriff didn't want to go to Joliet last night but I insisted upon it. I didn't want to take any chances and perhaps have those fellows on our hands for the next year. They are where they belong now and they will stay there. If the Supreme Court grants a supersedeas it will make no difference. Nothing but a new trial can bring them back."

"What will you do about Kunze?"

"I cannot say as yet. I don't wish to be quoted as criticising a Judge's decision, but I cannot agree with Judge McConnell's view of Kunze's case. He was properly identified and if the evidence of Mertes and Nieman held with reference to the other defendant's, why not with Kunze?

"We expect to get a Judge by Monday next," said Mr. Longenecker, "and then we will take up the jury-fixers' case right away. If it had not been for this grip business we would have called the case today. We intend to push the case against them for all it is worth."

"Will they be granted a separate trial?"

"Three of them, Graham, Kavanaugh, and O'Donnell, will, I understand, make a motion for a separate trial. That we will resist. I don't know who the Judge may be before whom the case will be called. Anyway, we are going on with this case and will not rest until the chief actors in it have followed Coughlin to the penitentiary."

"I think it is indicative of the animus of the State," said W. S. Forrest yesterday, "that the prosecution should be in such a hurry to get these men into the penitentiary. The custom has always been where a criminal case has been taken to the Supreme Court for the prosecution to wait at least until the Supreme Court should be heard from on the question of a supersedeas. Of course, everybody knows that it was hard on the prosecution when John F. Beggs was acquitted. That knocked a big hole right in the theory of the case for the State. Judge McConnell's analysis of the case for the prosecution, in which he threw discredit on the testimony of Mertes the milkman and Nieman the saloonkeeper was another hard blow at the theory of the State.

CONFIDENT OF A NEW TRIAL.

"As the case stands at present I will take it to the Supreme Court with perfect confidence. Coughlin, Burke, and O'Sullivan will certainly be liberated after their second trial, and then the authorities may wake up to look for the murderers of Dr. Cronin."

Kunze is happy in the anticipation of a speedy release from his long confinement. He thinks he will be out Sunday on his own recognizance. He has notified his mother, and is making preparations for his departure. He says he will leave Chicago and go to his home in the old country. He has had enough of life in a big city.

"When O'Sullivan, Burke, or Coughlin talked about the case they always went away from me," he said yesterday after again protesting his innocence and declaring that he was never in the Clark street flat. "I have nothing to say about the boys. They were always pleasant to me. But if they were guilty they got what they deserved. Here I've been in jail eight months just because I knew Coughlin. I'll never forgive Judge Longenecker."

Kunze's faithful little German sweetheart spent two hours with him yesterday and rejoiced with him. He is now treated as an ordinary prisoner and has his out hour at the same time as the others.

Dan Coughlin's father called at the jail yesterday morning and inquired for his son. He then learned for the first time that Dan had been taken to Joliet in the night.

"My boy wanted to say good-by last night," he said, as he turned away with a tremor in his voice. "But I was so sure he would not be taken away until this morning. Everybody told me so."

Judge Horton will probably try the cases of the indicted jury-fixers. Only three—Graham, Kavanaugh, and O'Donnell—will be placed on trial. The two bailiffs—Hanks and Solomon—Fred Smith, the other go-between, and Joseph Konen, the venireman, will be used as witnesses for the State. The fact that no one actually on the jury was bribed lessens in the eye of the law the grade of the offense, and the prisoners can be given a minimum punishment.

Kansas Resubmissionists.

Wichita, Kas., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The Executive Committee of the Republican Resubmissionist clubs met today and formed a State organization. An immense Resubmission meeting was held here tonight, addressed by A. L. Allen, W. D. Payne, and State Senator Bentley.

Opposed to Sunday Legislation.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—A petition is being circulated here opposing Sunday law legislation by Congress and especially the Blair bill.

DISCUSSED BY ILLINOIS LAWYERS.

Gen. McNulta on the Inter-State Commerce Law—End of the Convention.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—In point of interest the thirteenth annual meeting of the State Bar Association has been a great success. There was an increased attendance at today's session. The most engrossing subject under consideration today was the proper location of the Illinois Supreme Court.

Ex-Supreme Judge John M. Scott of Bloomington strongly urged legislation locating the court at the Capital, and if need be have it sit in a continuous term from October until July. The best interests of litigants could no longer be served by keeping the court on wheels.

Ex-Judge Benjamin R. Sheldon said that under the present system the Judges during vacation, when their opinions are mostly written, are separated at their several homes, away from sufficient libraries, and have no opportunity for consultation. Mutual conference is most desirable. This would tend to make the opinions more the actual work of the whole court. The change would make each session of the court one for the whole State and do away with the vexatious delay of waiting for the court to go to a certain division.

Ex-Judge John D. Caton of Chicago coincided with the prevailing opinion as to the location of the court, but held that the Judges of the court are better qualified to determine when and where the court should be held than the Legislature.

Gen. John McNulta of Chicago made the special address today, talking upon "The Practical Workings of the Inter-State Commerce Law." He pointed out what he considered a number of serious objections to the present law, but heartily indorsed the principle laid down. Among other things he said:

Considering the law from a business standpoint its existence may be said to have been detrimental except to the few favored interests to which it has been profitable. But as a whole, considering that it proclaimed a new era in which individuals and communities were to be protected from oppression and encroachment upon their common law rights, by giving them an adequate remedy in every case and no longer compelling them to depend upon so-called remedies that if resorted to even successfully would be more destructive to their interests than the original wrong done them, and assuming that it will be amended from time to time, that the defects made manifest by its practical workings may be cured, when ascertained, a great and permanent good has been done. The railways must be permanently controlled by law, and it is to be deplored that the power of the General Government was not earlier invoked and exercised, not only with reference to the operations, but respecting the construction of roads. The law should be so amended as to provide that inter-State carriers engaged exclusively in inter-State traffic be controlled solely by Federal law. No carrier can obey State and Federal power in the irreconcilable conflicts of interest that daily arise. Railroads are the substitutes of modern civilization for navigable streams, and wherever the mail-car, the craft of the Government, goes there should the exclusive jurisdiction of the General Government be maintained.

The Committee on Law Reform made an oral report suggesting that a committee be appointed to coöperate in securing uniformity of laws between the States, and that the association appoint a committee to draft needed amendments to present laws to bring to the attention of the Legislature for action.

At the conclusion of the proceedings Judge Bradwell of Chicago, historian of the association, paid a fitting tribute to the members who have died since the last meeting, after which an adjournment was taken till next year, the place of meeting to be decided by the Executive Committee.

THAT NEW OPEN HEARTH STEEL PROCESS.

Great Secrecy Observed by the Experts in Charge of the Plant.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—T. S. Blair and F. Protzman—the latter one of the editors of the *Metallurgical World*—the expert representatives of the capitalists who are interested in the new process of making open hearth steel, have returned to Indianapolis after an absence of two weeks in Pittsburg and have resumed the experimental work at the Premier Steel company's plant here, with results, they say, that have been highly successful. Their operations are conducted with great secrecy, and it is apparently with much reluctance that they will answer any questions regarding their work. Mr. Blair, who is the Superintendent of the small force of workmen at present employed in the mill, refused today to talk at all, although it was suggested to him that steel manufacturers have regarded the reports about the new process with some doubt because the information heretofore given to the public has been indefinite.

In some particulars it appears that there has certainly been some exaggeration. The statement published at Pittsburg that the Premier Steel company has $15,000,000 back of it, if not wholly incorrect, is misleading. The company is a stock organization, and its capital is limited by the articles of incorporation to $1,000,000. The operations in this city have thus far been conducted on a small scale and have been surrounded with much mystery. Mr. Protzman says that the unwillingness of those interested to give more explicit information about the process which is to revolutionize steel manufacture is because it might be detrimental to their interests if they should do so. This is not because of any uncertainty of success, but because certain patents which have not yet been secured in foreign countries might be interfered with by the publication of details prematurely.

In reiterating the assertion as to the certainty of the great success of the process he said: "I tell you, and I say it deliberately, that when our plans are in satisfactory shape we will establish in Indianapolis the largest steel manufactory in the world. There is no doubt in our minds or those of the capitalists interested of its success. The plans for the enlarged works are complete and operations will be begun in from three to six weeks. After that there will be no further secrecy about the process."

T. P. FOWLER RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Annual Meeting of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company.

New York, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—President Thomas P. Fowler of the New York, Ontario & Western railway company had a big bundle of proxies in his hands at the annual meeting of that company today, and by voting them he reëlected the old Board of Directors, who subsequently reëlected himself. The stockholders approved of and ratified the lease of the Ontario, Carbondale & Scranton railway, which is an extension of the Ontario & Western lines into the anthracite coal-fields of Pennsylvania, a distance of fifty-four miles. The road will run from Hancock, N. Y., to Scranton, Pa., and it is expected that it will be in operation by July 1 next. The New York and Ontario Land company has acquired 855 acres of coal lands contiguous to the Scranton extension. It is estimated that they contain 7,000,000 tons of coal.

Big Loans Awarded at Boston.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—City Treasurer Turner received today bids for the $1,937,000 loan, $800,000 of which is for the new court-house construction, at 3½ per cent per annum, payable Oct. 1, 1919; $100,000 for the extension of the Cochituate water service extension at 3½ per cent per annum, payable Jan. 1, 1920; $1,037,000 at 3½ per cent per annum, payable Oct. 1, 1899, for miscellaneous purposes. R. L. Day and Spencer, Trask & Co. were awarded the court-house and water loans. Others not yet awarded.

Owned by the Northern Pacific Men.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—James McNaught, Solicitor-General of the Northern Pacific railroad, today received a deed, on behalf of his company, for the Puget Sound Shore railroad, connecting at this city with Tacoma, the present Northern Pacific terminus, the consideration being $1,000,000 in consolidated bonds of the Northern Pacific, which bonds are part of the big series of $160,000,000 recently issued by that company. Seattle is to have a fine union depot.

Expert Judges of Hogs.

Bloomington, Ill., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The 100 men who are here attending the convention of the National and State Association of Expert Judges of Swine represent nearly a score of States. The convention is but a school of instruction and practice in the judging and proper scoring of fine hogs, conducted by an Examining Committee composed of acknowledged experts. There is an agreed scale of points of merit which, when properly marked, gives the ideal hog of any breed.

Says She's a Cousin of Mrs. Morton.

Bridgeport, Ill., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—An old lady, apparently insane, wearing a diamond ring and gold watch got off the train at Lawrenceville last evening and walked six miles to the residence of William Finley, near here. She says she lives in St. Louis and came from Bridgeport. She gives her name as Cecelia Benan, and claims to be a cousin of Mrs. Levi P. Morton. The addresses of her friends cannot be obtained from her rambling talk.

CAPITAL CITY SOCIETY.

BRILLIANT NUPTIALS OF MISS FOSTER AND MR. ROBERT LANSING.

Cabinet Receptions Not Largely Attended Owing to the Disagreeable Weather—Some Charming Costumes Displayed by the Hostesses—Senator and Mrs. Stanford Give a Dinner in Honor of Mrs. U. S. Grant—Miss Reynal and Mr. Paul Thebaud of New York Wedded.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The marriage of Miss Eleanor Foster, daughter of ex-Minister John W. Foster, to Mr. Robert Lansing of Watertown, N. Y., was solemnized at 7:30 o'clock this evening at the residence of the bride's parents on I street. The bride entered the room on the arm of her father, preceded by four attendants—Miss Bacon of New York, Miss Orr of Evansville, Ind., Miss Emma Lansing, sister of the groom, and Miss Lacy, daughter of the Controller of the Treasury. These young ladies wore short gowns of white mull and lace and carried long ropes of smilax, with which they formed an aisle down which the bride walked to the chancel rail, where she was met by the groom with his best man, Mr. Frank Sherman, and the officiating clergymen, the Rev. Alfred Macy Dalles of Watertown, N. Y., and the Rev. Dr. Bartlett of this city. The bride's gown was an elegant one of white faille cut slightly V-shape in the neck. A diamond pendant, the gift of the groom, was worn at the throat and a bouquet of lilies of the valley was carried. After the ceremony a reception from 8 to 10 was held at which the guests present were confined to the most intimate friends of the family.

THE CABINET RECEPTIONS.

The Cabinet receptions were not largely attended this afternoon owing in great measure to the disagreeable weather. The residence of the Secretary of State was closed owing to the critical illness of Mr. Walker Blaine. At the residence of the Vice-President Mrs. Morton received alone as usual, and looked handsome in a gown of black satin brocade with front draperies of jetted net over a petticoat of white silk. In the tea-room Miss Nellie Hunt presided in a gown of salmon pink silk with trimmings of a darker shade of velvet.

Mrs. A. B. Carey received for Miss Proctor and wore a gown of light gray Henrietta cloth. Mrs. Proctor's gown was of terra cotta Henrietta cloth. In the tea-room the wife of Lieut. Buchanan, U. S. A., presided in a gown of black velvet with gold passementeries, assisted by Miss Mattie Scott, daughter of the late Col. Scott, in black lace.

Miss Tracy received in wine-color silk, brocaded with black, with diamond ornaments, and was assisted by Mrs. Wilmerding in terra cotta faille; Miss Tracy, Nile-green and fawn-color silk; Miss Nellie Biddle, white India silk figured in colors; Miss Annie Biddle of Detroit, pink and white China silk. In the tea-room Miss Deering and Miss Julia Edie presided.

Mrs. Wanamaker received in a gown of black satin brocaded in terra cotta, with front of terra cotta ruled in black thread-lace. She was assisted by Miss Wanamaker in flame-color embroidered crêpe.

Mrs. Miller wore a gown of black Spanish lace over green silk and was assisted by Miss Miller in garnet velvet and pink crêpe; Mrs. McDonald, wife of ex-Senator McDonald, in black velvet with vest of white broadcloth embroidered in gold; Mrs. and Miss Allen of Indianapolis, the guests of the White House for a ten days' stay, the former in black lace and the latter in gray Henrietta cloth with white crêpe vest, and Miss Bessie Kaiser in navy blue Henrietta cloth with vest of white brocade. In the tea-room Miss Ballard of Chicago, one of the handsomest young ladies who has visited Washington this season, poured coffee. The Attorney-General's second daughter, who is still a school girl, served punch made after an Indianapolis recipe which, despite the fact that all the usual ingredients of punch are conspicuous by their absence, is a most delightfully refreshing preparation.

Mrs. Noble wore a gown of olive green moire striped with satin, and was assisted by her sister, Mrs. Henry Strong, in terra cotta faille and black lace, and the Misses Halstead, in gowns of light-figured India silk.

Mrs. Windom wore black lace with a bullion embroidered vest, and was assisted by Miss Windom, in gray, and Miss Florence Windom, in white silk; Mrs. W. D. Windom, black dotted net; Miss Harlan, gray Canton crêpe; Miss Noble, yellow crêpe, and Mrs. J. Stanley Brown, gray silk with pink vest.

Mrs. Rusk wore black Turcoman satin with a petticoat of light brocade; Miss Rusk, fawn-color faille and dead-leaf brown velvet; Mrs. Frye of Maine, black velvet; Mrs. La Dow, brown satin with lighter shade of brocade; Miss Vilas, niece of Senator Spooner, in scarlet faille.

A DINNER IN HONOR OF MRS. GRANT.

Senator and Mrs. Stanford gave a dinner tonight in honor of Mrs. Grant. The center piece was a silver epergne filled with roses, bouquets of which lay at the place for each of the ladies, tied alternately with blue and pink satin ribbon. At either end of the table were squares of blue and pink satin with centers of point lace and silver embroidery. The guests were Secretary and Mrs. Windom, Justice and Mrs. Miller, Justice Harlan, Gen. Edward Beale, Mrs. Washington McLean, Gen. Cresswell, Gen. Schofield, Senator and Mrs. Morrill, and Mrs. Logan.

MISS REYNAL BECOMES MRS. THEBAUD.

A Brilliant Marriage Ceremony at Which Archbishop Corrigan Presides.

New York, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Mathilde Eugenie Reynal, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jules Reynal, was married by Archbishop Corrigan at 11:30 o'clock this morning in the Church of St. Francis Xavier to Paul Gilbert Thebaud of the firm of Thebaud Bros., who have been prominent merchants in the South American trade for sixty years. Paul Thebaud is the great-grandson of John Schermerhorn and of Nicholas Gilbert, and the bride also comes of one of the oldest French families in New York. After the marriage ceremony a nuptial mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father William Dumphey of St. John's Church, White Plains, N. Y. Mrs. Reynal, the bride's mother, is to present this parish with a new church. At the wedding breakfast, which was unusually elaborate, Archbishop Corrigan and twenty-two priests were guests of honor in an upper room, where they were seated at a table shaped like the favorite fleur de lys. The floral decorations were magnificent and unique. The bride was dressed in white satin with front covered with point lace, and a long veil of the same. All the lace had been worn by her mother. The veil was held in place by a diamond comb. In her hair shone a fleur de lys of diamonds, and she also wore a diamond necklace, the gift of her mother, with a pendant of pearls and diamonds. At her girdle blazed a diamond sun, the gift of her brother. The wedding gifts were most beautiful and valuable, and the guests at the reception crowded the bride's house, No. 263 Madison avenue. The bride's dowry is said to be $1,000,000. Her mother, Mrs. Reynal, has a large property. She is a grandniece of the late Elias Higgins, who died last summer.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Emmanuel Church, on Newbury street, was the scene of a fashionable wedding at 12:30 p. m. today, when Mr. Frederick Josiah Bradlee and Miss Elizabeth Whitwell Thomas were united in marriage in the presence of an assembly of relatives and friends which completely filled the church. There were ten ushers and these came up the aisle in advance of the bride and her attendant maids. The ceremony was impressively performed by the Rev. Leighton Parks. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 178 Marlboro street, and the couple started later upon their wedding journey. They will reside in this city upon their return from Paris.

Bloomington, Ill., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Mr. Eugene Vanbuskirk, secretary of Superintendent A. M. Richards of the Chicago & Alton, and Miss Cora Andrus were married this evening. Mr. Rolla Henshaw and Miss Mary Knight were also united in marriage this evening.

A Kansan in Trouble.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—James Fortner, ex-Treasurer of Riley County, Kansas, who is charged with embezzlement of public funds, was arrested here last evening on the steamer City of Cairo on a telegram from the Chief of Police at St. Louis. Fortner was registered on the boat as James Madison, and was accompanied by a pretty young woman, who admitted that she was not his wife. She took a carriage and drove away, and it is supposed she left on a night train. Fortner refuses to talk, but says he will return to Kansas without a requisition.

"Yucca" for the scalp; cures sore head. $1. Druggists, or Yucca Co., Burlington, Vt.

WILL OPPOSE THE SALE.

OBJECTION TO THE CONFIRMATION OF THE BIG CICERO LAND DEAL.

Attorneys for an Estate Think the Grant Locomotive Company Did Not Pay Enough for the Property—Judge Prendergast Talks on the Eight-Hour Day and the Big Waterway—The City May Have More Viaducts—Grand Jurors and Gamblers.

Master in Chancery George Bass reported to Judge Collins yesterday the sale at auction made by him Dec. 21 of Sec. 21 in Cicero and asked that the sale be confirmed.

The attorneys for the estate of R. W. Hyman Jr., whose equity in the property was the subject of the master's sale, filed written objections to the confirmation. The principal ground of the objections is the alleged inadequacy of the price. The land, it will be remembered, was knocked down to George M. Bogue, who bought it for the Grant Locomotive company of Paterson, N. J., for $602,000. The tract contains 640 acres, and the price per acre was therefore $940.

The Hyman estate claims that this is less than it is worth, and attached to the objections of the trustees are a number of affidavits by real-estate dealers acquainted with property values on the West Side who agree that if put on the market today, at the rate land in the same vicinity is selling, it would bring at least $1,300 per acre. This would fix the value of the entire tract at $882,000, or $280,000 more than the bid made in behalf of the Grant Locomotive Works. The court is asked to hear evidence on the value of the land before approving the sale.

The matter will probably come up in a few days. The representatives of the purchasers at the Master's sale will oppose the objections of the Hyman estate and ask the court to overrule them. They will present evidence on their side if necessary to show that the Master got the highest price that the land would bring. The sale was largely advertised, they claim, and there was spirited bidding.

Said a lawyer who is interested in the matter: "The trustees have taken this step only since it became known who was the purchaser. They find that its value is greater now that it is proposed to erect a great manufacturing plant on the land. The mere announcement that the Grant company purposed locating on the property has largely enhanced the value of adjacent land.

"The purchasers will of course protest against a value created solely by their purchase being made to apply to the land prior to their acquiring of it. It would be unjust and inequitable. Another fact which will be brought out if the objections come up before the court is that when the sale was made by the Master it was a sale of the entire tract in a lump, and there were few men prepared to give a check for the large deposit required—$120,000. It is possible that if sold in acre tracts for residence purposes the land might bring $1,300 an acre, but there is land much closer to Chicago that can be bought for that price. This land is quite a distance from the city and its only value is for the purposes to which the Grant company intends to put it."

The design is to not only locate its manufactory on the tract, but to subdivide a portion of it in lots for the use of workmen, something after the style of Pullman, only with the difference that the lots will be sold to the employés.

EIGHT HOURS AND THE WATERWAY.

Prendergast Blends the Two Before an Appreciative Audience of Workingmen.

"I invite the cultivation of a spirit that will make these laborers on the proposed great waterway feel that they are not common laborers but rather apostles in a new crusade, and that upon them devolves the task of showing that more work can be done in eight hours than in ten. I believe that economy will be subserved by doing the work on an eight-hour basis, for the men will understand that the success of the eight-hour movement of the brethren in other trades depends upon their success of this enterprise, and they will redouble their efforts. The labor people of Chicago have reason to congratulate themselves that they have a law providing that the days of labor must be eight hours upon the greatest enterprise ever undertaken in this country, or, perhaps, this century—the uniting of the great lakes with the great Mississippi and the gulf by a mighty waterway at Chicago."

In this way Judge Prendergast blended the eight-hour movement with his favorite subject, the waterway and drainage project. In response to an invitation of Union No. 28 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, he was speaking at a public entertainment given by them at Wabash avenue and Thirty-seventh street. The combination pleased his audience immensely. He espoused the cause of the labor people warmly, yet warned them not to look upon those who opposed them as personal enemies, but rather as persons lacking information on the subject. He urged them to agitate the question, but to do it sensibly and to exercise charity in criticism of others, judging them "according to their light." He pictured the uneasiness and restlessness of the "captains of industry" and millionaires in spite of their luxurious surroundings, contrasting it with the happiness and peace of mind enjoyed by the family of the artisan. He deplored the "setback" which the eight-hour movement experienced in 1886 by the haymarket riot, and asked all who had the success of the movement at heart to do their utmost to prevent such outbreaks or to allow the discussion of the question to assume the form of violence against any one.

His discourse was philosophical, practical, humorous, and pathetic when he placed the eight-hour movement upon the broad ground of the desire of the human mind to know, to gain time for improving, and gaining that happiness which is derived from knowledge, beside which all other joys of life faded into insignificance.

The speaker advanced the theory that so far from depreciating property the eight-hour day would enhance by 20 per cent the value of all existing property, since it would take so much additional expense to reproduce its equivalent. He did not believe, however, that it would result in giving employment to the unemployed. There would always be a large number of unemployed, consisting of the shiftless, careless, ill-disposed, and reckless. He again deprecated the denunciations of millionaires as the enemies of the people. He admitted that they were the cause of much harm done to the people, since without their money there would be no corruption of Legislatures and public officers. Yet the labor people themselves were to a certain extent responsible for this state of things. In most cases, however, the representatives elected by the labor people had been beyond the reach of the gold of the rich.

"And when we in this free country look for a means to purify our political system," he concluded, "we take from Australia the system of voting which was evolved there by the agitation and intelligent discussion of a working population who enjoy an eight-hour day. I believe that in the vast hives of industry down on Lake Calumet the more the hours of labor are reduced the grander will the stature of manhood grow and the more unfrequent will be the marching of human cattle to the polls to vote the will of their master."

SOLICITOUS ABOUT GAMING-HOUSES.

Some of the Present Grand Jurors Wish to Take Up the Matter.

As was expected, the regular January grand jury—or at least some of the members—are disposed to investigate gambling. There are reasons for thinking that those who are urging the investigation are not in earnest. They are known to be friendly with gamblers.

Assistant State's-Attorney Neely was surprised a day or two ago when he was approached by some of the grand jurors who had never been suspected of being moralists and who suggested to him to take up the gambling cases. He consulted the State's Attorney. Mr. Longenecker told him to tell the grand jurors who wished to make the investigation that he had considerable evidence he was ready to present, also a list of witnesses.

Before Mr. Neely had an opportunity to report on the subject one of the grand jurors, a contractor for the city and a strong supporter of the Cregier Administration, approached a newspaper man who has devoted much of his time to an exposure of the methods of the gamblers and told him that he and a Town of Lake juror had talked of summoning the newspaper man and some others connected with the press to tell what they know about gambling.

The newspaper man told the juror to go ahead, and advised the juror to also summon Mayor Cregier and Chief of Police Marsh and ask the latter why he does not enforce the ordinance. "Then," went on the newspaper man, "summon ex-Superintendent Hubbard, ex-Inspector John Bonfield, ex-Detective Patrick Ryan, Detectives Miller and Amstein, Inspector Ebersold, Chief of Detectives Elliott, and Secretary Brennan. If those men will tell the truth under oath you will have abundant evidence to indict gamblers. The County Recorder and the Tax Assessor will tell you who are the owners of the houses. The policemen whose beats are in the First Ward will tell you where the dens are located. The newspaper men will be glad to supplement any information you can get from official witnesses."

Another man who could impart valuable information to them on this subject of gambling is Ald. Pond of the Eleventh Ward. He went through four or five of the gambling dens for the purpose of satisfying himself that the law is being violated. Other Aldermen can also furnish information. It is notorious that gambling now goes on.

State's Attorney Longenecker said yesterday: "I am not anxious to present the evidence I possess to this grand jury. Not because I distrust any of the members, but because I think that a jury specially impaneled to make the investigation had better deal with that subject. However, if a majority of the jurors are in favor of taking up cases against gamblers I am ready. All that is necessary to show in this class of cases is that gambling is going on and who the proprietors of the houses are. We think this an easy matter. We may also be able to prove compounding of felony on the part of certain persons called 'settlers.' If the investigation is not ended by the present grand jury it can be carried forward to completion subsequently by a special grand jury."

It is likely that Mr. Neely will lay this statement of his principal in reference to the gamblers and the city authorities before the grand jury today.

It is understood that the man in whose back room the promise was made in behalf of Mr. Cregier that in the event of Cregier's election gambling would not be interfered with will be a willing witness before any well-regulated grand jury.

John Ferguson and Joseph Brady, run in Tuesday night and charged with being the keepers of gaming houses, were each fined $100 yesterday by Justice Prindiville. The inmates, eight in number, were fined $10 each. The keepers took an appeal.

Ald. Whelan was in court and tried to get a reduction of the fine. His request being refused he burst out:

"Well, by thunder, I'm beginning to think there is a trust. The idea of rocking it so hard to these fellows"—pointing to the men—"when other places a thousand times more notorious get out of their scrapes easily. Why, if those officers would go with me I'd point out to them places that would make their innocent eyes bulge out."

VIADUCTS OVER RAILWAY TRACKS.

The Subject Discussed by City and Corporation Officials.

Mayor Cregier, Commissioner Purdy, City Engineer Northway, and Ald. O'Neill had a conference yesterday with the officials of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne railroads relative to viaducts on State street south from Sixty-third, on Sixty-third street west from State to Wentworth avenue, on Forty-third street, and on Eighteenth street. Among those present were Vice-President W. G. Purdy, Chief Engineer Parker, and Attorney Pliny B. Smith of the Rock Island, General Manager McRea of the Fort Wayne, and General Counsel George C. Green of the Lake Shore.

The representatives of the Fort Wayne and the Rock Island were not opposed to the improvements and said they would be willing to go ahead and pay for the cost of an estimate over their tracks, but Mr. Green was unable to say what the Lake Shore would do. A meeting of directors would soon be held, he said, and the question submitted to it.

It was suggested that the Chicago City railway be requested to pay a share of the cost of the improvement at State street, with the understanding that it could use it for an extension of its cable line. A proposition was made that a subway, or a tunnel would be preferable at that point, as it would serve the purpose just as well, cost less, and reduce the land damage to a minimum. As to the Eighteenth street viaduct, it was suggested that the east approach be allowed to run south on Butterfield street, as to run it east would necessitate the payment of heavy damages to a $200,000 church.

The proposition for a subway on State street was objected to, as it would be below datum unless the tracks were raised, and to raise the tracks there would compel their elevation under the proposed Sixty-third street viaduct, and consequently raise the height of that structure.

It was finally decided to have Engineer Northway prepare plans for viaducts and subways for both State and Forty-third streets and plans for viaducts at the other two points. Another meeting will be held, to which President Holmes of the Chicago City railway will be invited.

WAS WILSON INCOMPETENT.

Important Testimony Regarding His Ability as an Engineer.

The inquest on the body of George H. Burgess, who was killed in the boiler explosion at the John Morris Co.'s establishment, was resumed yesterday morning at Klaner's undertaking establishment on Monroe street. The jury first visited the scene of the explosion and made a minute examination. Peter Dell, formerly night engineer, testified to seeing Wilson drunk several times while on duty. He had seen a leak in the boiler and notified Wilson, all to no purpose. The pumps and steam gauge were always in bad condition. William Naylor, an engineer of forty years' experience and now in the employ of Marshall Field & Co., gave it as his opinion that the explosion had been caused by the water foaming. This was also the opinion of Philip Margetts, engineer for Frazer & Chalmers. Mr. Morris testified, giving his engineer a good character. There had been a leak in the boiler at one time, but it had been repaired. The inquest was adjourned until 2 o'clock.

H. D. Meyers, engineer for H. M. Kinsley, was the first witness in the afternoon. About 1 o'clock the day of the explosion he had noticed that the exhaust pipe on the John Morris building was making an unusual noise, which in his opinion indicated that the engine was overloaded. About 3 o'clock he noticed water coming out of the pipe for about fifteen minutes. This was pretty plain evidence that the boiler was foaming. On another occasion he had seen about ten pounds of sal soda and asked Bell what was done with it. Bell said it was used to clean the boilers with. The witness never used it and considered it harmful.

Charles Desmond and W. F. Kentoff gave testimony favorable to Wilson. The only testimony that bordered on the sensational was given by Joseph S. Stephens, a former employé of the John Morris Co. and now a machinist in the employ of James T. Walsh on West Monroe street. He testified that in August, 1888, the boiler had been subjected to a great strain. There had been difficulty with the bridge wall of the boiler and it had been stripped to put in a new wall. The inspector did not come and Wilson said that he would test the boiler himself. The witness told him that it was a dangerous operation as the pump used had too much force and too great volume of water. Wilson replied that he would do it any way. The witness went up-stairs, and when he came back he found the boiler leaking on the west side, and floor flooded from it. Wilson said he had tried the boiler, but before he could get back to the pump he had given her too much. He asked the witness not to say anything about it, as he had made a bad break and would lose his job if it were known. Stephens was of the opinion Morris knew of the leak. Witness had often seen Wilson, and in October and November of 1888 Wilson had come to work twice in the morning so drunk that he could not run the boiler. The inquest will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock in the Coroner's office.

THE "GRAND STAR COMBINATION."

Frank Hill's Company of Colored Musicians Give a Performance for Charity's Sake.

Frank Hill is one of the few society men in Chicago who wear their full-dress suits in the daytime. Mr. Hill is the colored head waiter at the Leland. Last night an event of special importance in Mr. Hill's social circle impelled him to keep his dress suit on after nightfall. It was the first appearance of Mr. Hill's "Grand Star Combination" at Central Hall, Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street.

With new white kid gloves and his Boston mutton-chop whiskers newly trimmed, Mr. Hill bowed from the stage to an audience which, though select, filled the hall. Then turning, he lifted the baton of a concert leader before his private company of musical artists.

"Mr. Hill's brung dem artists from Louisville and Brooklyn," said W. Jones Ball, an admirer, with a comprehensive sweep of the hand.

The company gave the "Soldiers' March." It was chosen as a test piece.

"If the inspiring climax of this piece doesn't raise the roof the audience may feel secure from the inclement weather the rest of the evening," said Mr. Hill in his most reassuring manner.

A few of the rafters were loosened. But Mr. Hill's marvelous use of the baton saved the roof.

"The audience will now have the pleasure of listening to Miss Rosa Smith in a piano solo," said Mr. Hill when the walls had stopped vibrating with the "Soldier's March."

The solo, as announced by the program, was "To Be Selected." It was Mr. Hill's favorite. At least a solo of the same title appeared several times on the program. Miss Smith rendered it with great effect.

A vocal version of "To Be Selected" was next given by Miss Bailey. Miss Bailey received an encore.

Mr. Hill now came to the footlights in some confusion.

"My attention has been called to the omission on the program of an overture," he said. "I take all the responsibility on myself. But, as the program isn't half finished yet, we'll have the overture now."

And Mrs. E. Mae Scott and Miss Jessie Mayme Scott came promptly to Mr. Hill's aid and supplied the overture then and there.

The "Lilac Solo," another "To Be Selected," "Only a Dream," "A Leaf from the Spray," and a fourth "To Be Selected" were the hits which followed the overture. The artists rendering them were Miss Bary Thomas of Indianapolis, Miss Blake, who received three encores, and Mrs. Ross of Brooklyn.

"After subtracting enough to give a gold watch, a gold locket, and a pair of gold earrings to the three best artists," said Mr. Hill, at the conclusion of the concert, "I will donate the entire remainder of the proceeds to charity—to the State Street Christian Church."

Three cheers were given for Mr. Hill, who responded with a bow the perfection of grace.

ANNUAL ELECTIONS OF OFFICERS.

The Chicago City Railway Company Uses Great Secrecy at Its Meetings.

The police were called from the Twenty-second Street Station yesterday afternoon to the office of the Chicago City railway company. There was no riot. It was simply the annual meeting of the stockholders. Three policemen were stationed at convenient points to keep inquisitive people away from the windows and adjoining rooms. The reason for these unusual precautions was not announced.

After the meeting was over Mr. Holmes and the stockholders directed the reporters to the Secretary for information. The Secretary refused to be seen, but finally sent out a written report at the bottom of which was tacked on this sentence:

"There was no action taken regarding elevated roads."

This referred, doubtless, to the published statement that the South Side cable company contemplates buying the alley "L" road, in connection with which it is proper to state that an ordinance is being prepared to this end.

The following board of directors was reëlected: S. B. Cobb, S. W. Allerton, D. K. Pearsons, C. L. Hutchinson, E. M. Phelps, D. G. Hamilton, C. B. Holmes. The road carried last year 5,500,000 more passengers than the preceding year, expended $100,000 for new rolling stock, and built sixteen miles of new track.

The directors of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank elected the following officers: John J. Mitchell, President; John B. Drake, Vice-President; William H. Mitchell, Second Vice-President; James S. Gibbs, Cashier.

At the annual meeting the of Revenue Reform League of Cook County yesterday the following officers were elected: Josiah L. Lombard, President; E. A. Cummings and W. R. Plum, Vice-Presidents; William A. Bond, Treasurer; J. C. Ambler, Secretary.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company at the office of George T. Williams, Secretary, Exchange Building, yesterday the following named directors were elected: N. Thayer, Boston, Mass.; J. N. McCullough, Pittsburg, Pa.; John Newell, John B. Sherman, Marvin Hughitt, J. C. McMullin, R. R. Cable, H. B. Stone, Stuyvesant Fish, Chicago.

The Chicago National Bank has elected the following directors: Andrew McNally, F. Madlener, Adolph Loeb, Fred W. Peck, H. H. Nash, J. R. Walsh, and William Cox.

The directors of the First National Bank of Englewood yesterday elected the following officers: President, Jesse R. Ensbren; Vice-President, V. E. Prentice; Cashier, Frank Leland; Assistant Cashier, Frank W. Briggs.

SERVICES IN RECEIVING VAULTS.

Complaint That the Atmosphere Is Dangerous—What a Cemetery Official Says.

Complaints are made that oftentimes persons attending funerals are obliged to stand in the receiving vault during the services. In the case of the late Maj. Henneberry services were held in the vault at Calvary Cemetery, lasting about fifteen minutes. At the funeral of Dr. Cronin the people remained in the vault over ten minutes.

The objection to this practice is that it is dangerous for the living to come into this contact with the dead. Bodies are stored in the vaults for six months or more. The body of Dr. Cronin still lies in the vault of Calvary Cemetery, and the management does not care to insist on its interment for fear of arousing antagonism and appearing in a false light. The decomposing bodies generate poisonous gases which the persons in the vault have to breathe, and which may cause serious diseases, especially as people at a funeral, on account of their dejected state of mind, are more susceptible to injurious influences than at other times. It is true that in well regulated cemeteries, such as Calvary, the bodies of persons who died of a contagious disease are not received in the vault at all. But this does not remove the other objection.

Thomas Brenan, the Superintendent of Calvary Cemetery, when asked about the matter, said:

"We do not allow any services to be held in the vault. If there are any services or prayers at the cemetery they are held outside in the open air. We try to keep people out of the vault as much as possible. We never allow visitors in the vault further than those coming with a body or calling to take it out for burial. We tell people to leave the vault as soon as possible after the body is deposited. It is a delicate matter. Often they will kneel down by the body and pray or stand and cry. We cannot get them out any quicker than we do without using force, and if we did that there would be complaints. So our men remind them of the rules of the cemetery, and get them out as quickly as can be done without rudeness.

"We know that the bodies do not create a wholesome atmosphere, but the vault is ventilated as thoroughly as possible, and we keep disinfectants there continually."

At Oakwoods there is a chapel for the holding of services.

SECOND REGIMENT TROUBLES.

Resigning Officers Do Not Believe the Command Will Disband.

The future of the Second is at present a matter of uncertainty. The resignation of Col. H. A. Wheeler and all the field officers, with at least one of the company commanders, is a blow from which the organization will find it hard to rally. The root of the trouble leading to this resignation was the poverty-stricken policy shown in cutting down the militia appropriation from $120,000 to $80,000, as was done last winter at Springfield.

Col. Wheeler, when questioned about the matter, said: "I am tired of begging money. No proper amount of efficiency can be attained in the militia without money, and the present niggardly policy of the State is enough to dishearten any one. One of the men I believe to have been most influential in cutting the appropriation is a Lieutenant-Colonel of militia, and I confess I cannot understand his course in this matter.

"Private subscription alone now can save the militia from degenerating rapidly, but I do not believe in going to a man's back door one day and begging money and the next day riding by in 'fuss and feathers' behind a brass band. The resignation of myself and fellow-officers will of course be felt by the command with which we have so long been connected, but I do not think it will lead to disintegration. An election has been ordered for Jan. 24, and after that we can speak more advisedly. Our resignations are final and have been accepted by Gen. Vance."

Maj. William N. Pelouze echoed the sentiments of his commanding officer, and said that the field officers felt it not so much an act of courtesy as an act of duty to stand by their Colonel. He believed the command would hold together, but thought that until the State recognized what it owed to the militia the citizen soldiery would have a hard struggle for existence.

Capt. Leroy T. Stewart, the only line officer of the regiment who has resigned, said that he did not think the other Captains would follow his example. He gave a brief account of Col. Wheeler's success with the Second, and declared that his place would be hard to fill.

Lieut.-Col. Zeigfeld of Gen. Fitz-Simons' staff is prominently spoken of as the successor of Col. Wheeler.

LA SALLE STREET TO BE USED.

The West Side Street-Railway Company Will Go Ahead with Its Loop.

There is little probability of the West Side street-railway company delaying the construction of a South Side loop for its cable line until a ruling is made by the Supreme Court on Judge Shepard's decision on the controversy between Mr. Yerkes' and Mr. Holmes' companies over the use of State street. Mr. Yerkes will undoubtedly appeal, but said yesterday that the company would probably in the meantime proceed to make arrangements in accordance with Judge Shepard's decision.

"We will run our loop on La Salle street," said Mr. Yerkes. "Dearborn street is out of the question for the reason that the North Side cable runs north on it and the West Side cable would have to run in the same direction. If we use La Salle street the new track will have to be built to the east of the present track. This the North Side people could use and the West Side line would run on the old track."

"Will this satisfy the patrons of the road?"

"Of course it would be more convenient for the public if the line ran in front of the State street retail dry-goods stores, but it looks as though they and we would have to be satisfied with La Salle street, at any rate for the present."

COUNTY COURT JURISDICTION.

Judge Prendergast Claims It Over Primary Election Officers.

Judge Prendergast decided an important question yesterday as to whether the Election law covers officers of primary elections and gave the County Court jurisdiction over election officers doing duty at primaries the same as over officers at regular elections. The court held that it did and overruled a demurrer by James H. Graham to the jurisdiction of the court. Graham was a judge of the primary district composed of the First, Second, Third, Tenth, and Eleventh Precincts of the Tenth Ward, and the Election Commissioners filed an information to have him attached for contempt of court for knowingly, willfully, and illegally permitting Democrats and refusing to allow Republicans to vote at the primary election. Graham is a Republican, belonging to the Taylor faction in the Tenth Ward. The opposing faction is led by Dan Healy, and John B. Taylor is at daggers' points with Healy because Henry Best, in whose office he was, discharged him at the instance of Pat McGrath, whom he opposed in the county conventions. Graham is said to have been working in the interest of the Taylor faction in refusing to record the votes of Healy Republicans.

ENFORCING MIDNIGHT CLOSING.

West Side Saloonkeepers Forced to Obey the Ordinance—The Reason.

The saloonkeepers in the West Lake Street District who have kept open after midnight are objecting vigorously against an order of Lieut. Beaubien compelling them to close up promptly at midnight. There are about a dozen of them, and they were the resorts of the all-night carousers, who are protesting quite as hard as the proprietors.

The reason for the order is said to be a disturbance which occurred Sunday morning about 1:30 o'clock in the saloon of J. F. McComb, on Madison street, near Laflin. A city employé and McComb and others got into a quarrel. McComb struck the city employé, but was getting the worst of it when he drew a revolver and fired two shots. The bullets entered the ceiling, but Cregier's employé thought they were both buried in his body, and, with a yell and a groan, he fell to the floor. McComb thereupon took him by the collar, dragged him to the sidewalk, and, with a vigorous kick, restored him to consciousness. McComb nearly pulled off one of his ears in dragging him out.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Piling Up the Figures.

The fifty-sixth installment of actual subscriptions to the World's Fair stock is $40,900, which, added to the amount previously reported, brings the grand total up to $3,895,650. The fifty-sixth installment is made up as follows: Stove and furnace manufacturers and dealers, $27,490; employés of E. Baggott, $400; retail grocers, $170; cigar manufacturers, $1,060; real-estate dealers, $300; county employés, $1,510; commission merchants, $780; Bohemian auxiliary, $760; employés of Gerts, Lumbard & Co., $1,100; employés of B. Greenbaum, $790; employés of J. Beifeld & Co., $1,550; employés of F. Siekek & Bros., $1,100; employés of Mannheimer, Lepman & Co., $100; employés of Griswold, Palmer & Co., $900; employés of Morper, Dernberg & Co., $1,000; employés of L. Heilprin & Co., $500; employés of Louis Adler, $350; employés of Elsner & Stern, $50.

The City Council of Indianola, Ia., has adopted a resolution favoring Chicago, "The first city on the globe," for the World's Fair.

The Sons of Pennsylvania will meet at the Sherman House this evening and discuss arrangements for a banquet. A permanent organization has been perfected, and it is the intention to erect a club-house where Pennsylvanians can be handsomely entertained during the World's Fair. This evening further action in the interest of Chicago's candidacy for the Fair will be had. All ex-Pennsylvanians are invited to attend.

Street-Car Companies Must Pay Up.

The Aldermen are not going to rest until they force the street-car companies to do their duty, or something like their duty, to the city in the matter of license fees. The amount paid last year by all the companies doing business in the city was $38,058. This would indicate that only 760 cars were run. Of course this is absurd. Over 3,000 cars were operated, and the license fees ought to aggregate $300,000 instead of $38,000. An effort will be made to change the ordinance and impose a larger fee in a more rational way. Since the trips have been extended in the South Side to Englewood and Hyde Park and on the North Side to Graceland and Gross Park it takes two cars to make the thirteen trips, which is the basis on which the number of cars is estimated. Ald. Madden and Ald. Dixon have the matter in hand.

The Brownlow Mine "Squeeze."

F. G. Ensign, who is a stockholder in the Brownlow Mine, scouts the idea that any fraud has been resorted to in squeezing out stockholders, as alleged in a St. Louis dispatch yesterday. "I only own a little stock," he said, "and not much is held in Chicago. St. Louis men bought nearly all that was originally held here. The mine is not a paying one now and never has been. The prospects are good, though. I never heard of any attempt to freeze out any one and don't think there has been any. If the ore taken out realizes $800 to a car-load, as the dispatch says, it is news to me."

Non-Sectarian Meetings at the Auditorium.

At the noonday meeting of the Y. M. C. A. yesterday the matter of holding non-sectarian services in the Auditorium Sunday was discussed at length. Some of those present expressed the opinion that, inasmuch as the building was of a theatrical nature, that air of sacredness which should be found around a place of worship was wanting. Others thought the suggestion to open the place for services was an admirable one, and hoped that the building would be put to the proposed use. No better place, they insisted, could be found to hold services that the masses might attend.

Tried to Drown Their Victim.

James Cornelius of Fairland, Shelby County, Ind., arrived here last evening, and after leaving the Illinois Central depot took a few drinks and then started to find a place to sleep. As he approached Dock street he was assaulted by two men, who had been following him, robbed of $18 and his gold watch, and then pitched into the river. His cries attracted a Pinkerton watchman, who helped him out. He was taken to the Harrison Street Station and put to bed to sober up and let his clothes dry. His assailants escaped.

Items.

Mr. Robert Warren of the Board of Trade is confined to his residence by rheumatism, to which was added a week ago a severe attack of bronchitis.

Patrick Riley, who was accidentally shot Sunday at No. 2988 Archer avenue by Patrick Maguire, died at his home early yesterday morning. McGuire ran away and has not yet been caught.

Thomas Lee, a switchman employed by the Fort Wayne company, was fatally crushed yesterday afternoon at the Fifty-first street crossing. He died shortly after his removal to his home at No. 5030 Wentworth avenue.

Justice La Buy held Detective O'Brien of the Canalport Avenue Police Station to the Criminal Court yesterday. The plaintiff is Mary Bartunek, a Bohemian woman living on May street near Nineteenth. His bond was fixed at $800.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 34° above zero; 9 a. m., 34°; 10 a. m., 36°; 11 a. m., 36°; 12 m., 36°; 1 p. m., 36°; 3 p. m., 36°; 6 p. m., 30°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.32; 6 p. m., 29.56.

The second of a series of receptions by the Gen. Thomas Post, G. A. R., was held at Grand Army Hall, corner of Dearborn and Adams streets, last evening. The hall was prettily decorated, an excellent supper was served, and altogether the affair was most enjoyable.

Fred Klasick, a driver for the Schlitz Brewing company, while attempting to board a grip car on Clark street between Superior street and Chicago avenue yesterday afternoon, was run over. One arm was crushed and his left foot so badly mangled as to necessitate amputation.

Judge Clifford yesterday continued indefinitely six cases against Seth Twombly and Charles Buford, charged with killing six persons at the Rock Island railroad accident at South Englewood Sept. 24. The cases were continued at the request of the defendants on account of illness of counsel.

George Jordan, the colored man who shot John L. Moore, a State street car conductor, Sunday, was arraigned before Justice Bradwell yesterday and held without bail for ten days. The conductor is in a critical condition. Drs. Steele and McArthur have probed twice for the bullet, which entered the left lung, and are unable to locate it.

Mrs. Wilbur, the Washington woman who claims to have been swindled by Charles Latham, visited Assistant State's Attorney Baker yesterday and asked to have Latham indicted on a charge of swindling. Latham was held in New York recently and Detective Plunkett was sent with a warrant for him, but the authorities released Latham. Mrs. Wilbur says Latham has returned to Chicago. Baker advised her to get out a warrant.

State Grain Inspector Thomas Porter, who lives at No. 595 Sedgwick street, was struck by a Northwestern engine at Sacramento avenue and Kinzie street and had his left leg broken. Mrs. Swatout of No. 763 Walnut street was standing beside Mr. Porter and was also struck by the engine, receiving serious injuries. The accident occurred at the station. The injured persons were standing on a side track and did not see the approach of the engine.

Seventy-eight young men concluded the examination given by the State Board of Pharmacy at the Grand Pacific yesterday morning. L. C. Hogan of Englewood, the newly appointed member, met with the board in the afternoon, and Col. Frank Pickett read a paper on "Poisons." The board held an election and reorganized as follows: President, Charles W. Day of Springfield; Vice-President, Col. F. A. Pickett, Carbondale; Secretary, Dr. Frank Fleury, Springfield; Treasurer, W. P. Boyd, Arcola.

The Andrew Jackson League held its annual meeting last evening, and elected the following officers: President, William H. Russell of Best, Russell & Co., and a Drainage Trustee; Vice-Presidents, one for each Congressional district, Jonathan B. Taylor, Owen Murray, Capt. Billy Ward, and W. H. Ford; Recording Secretary, Ben M. Cohen; Financial Secretary, J. V. Da Costa; Corresponding Secretary, E. D. Gleason; Treasurer, Pat White; Executive Committee, Henry C. Mitchell, Thomas Gallagher, George Gilbert, J. T. McShane, Theodore D. Keimman, J. B. McAbee, D. W. Mitchell, and Francis A. Hoffman.

Daniel Downey, Harry Silvie, and Edward Compton are locked up on a charge of robbery. Downey and Silvie are hackmen. Compton is a colored man who acts as policeman in front of Kinsley's restaurant. J. T. Lahey, who lives at No. 1726 Michigan avenue, says that at 2 o'clock yesterday morning while passing the Richelieu Hotel he was hailed by Downey and Silvie, who asked if he wanted a carriage. He said "Yes," and asked to be driven home. He claims that on the way he was robbed of several hundred dollars and a diamond pin worth $150. The hackmen, it is said, afterwards sold the pin to Compton for 50 cents.

Lewis Hess is a clever young swindler. It was his fashion to learn the names of intimate friends of prominent merchants, go to a telephone, and, impersonating the intimate friend, say that he had been arrested and that he wanted monetary assistance. He always added: "I'll send a messenger immediately." Then Mr. Hess would betake himself to the presence of the merchant and say that Mr. So and So, giving the name of the friend, wanted $30 to pay his fine. Among the firms taken in was E. A. Cummings & Co. On the description furnished by this firm Detectives Bell and Hoerie of the Central caught the fellow yesterday evening on Washington near La Salle street.

The cracker trade has caught the influenza, and the oyster business is floundering about in the soft weather. As the crackers and oysters go down together the Cracker Bakers' Association will hold a convention at the Grand Pacific today and discuss ways and means for ridding the cracker business of its present embarrassment. An advance section of the Executive Committee met yesterday. "The business began declining early in November, but since the influenza struck the country crackers and cracker-men have been paralyzed," said a member of the committee. "Then, again, this mild weather has rendered oysters stale, flat, and unprofitable, and when the oyster gets in a hole the cracker, of course, gets into another equally big and bottomless. I don't know just what line of action we shall pursue, but something has to be done."

WAS WHEAT THE CAUSE?

RECEIVER PARKER REPORTS IN THE MEADE-VAN BOKKELEN FAILURE.

He Says That B. O. Van Bokkelen Dropped Large Sums of the Firm's Funds on the Board of Trade—Other Charges Against the Officers—Attorney Mayer Claims That the Deimels "Doctored" Their Books—Proceedings in Court.

The report of Thomas Parker Jr., receiver of the Meade-Van Bokkelen company, to the unsecured creditors makes charges of conversion and concealment of assets. The order made by Judge Gresham Tuesday requiring the officers and directors of the company to submit to an examination Saturday before United States Master in Chancery Sherman was brought about by Receiver Parker, who took charge of the Meade-Van Bokkelen company's affairs about a month ago on a creditor's bill filed by Mrs. Naomi Van Bokkelen, stepmother of B. O. Van Bokkelen, senior member of the firm.

The members of the firm, in accounting for the collapse, announced that it was due to natural causes, chief of which was an overstock of fruit and stagnation in the trade. It was stated that the liabilities were $300,000 and the assets nearly as much. The principal and only secured creditor was the First National Bank for $115,000. Its security was a guarantee by Mrs. Naomi Van Bokkelen and the possession of warehouse receipts taken as collateral. Creditors to the amount of $165,000 were left unsecured.

The receiver has been engaged in going through the company's books. He reports that he found only $70,000, instead of $300,000, of tangible assets. Of this sum $65,000 was in bills receivable, which are nearly worthless, and a stock of goods valued at $5,000, which are badly damaged and nearly unsalable.

In going through the books he found that large cash payments to L. C. Lee, a Board of Trade broker, were recorded. The receiver reports that he then discovered that B. O. Van Bokkelen had been dealing on the Board of Trade through Lee.

"I have found upwards of $40,000 which was lost through Lee" reports the receiver, "but I have only just begun to uncover the facts. It is my opinion that the amount sunk in speculation by Van Bokkelen will be found to have been between $75,000 and $100,000. The speculation of the senior member undoubtedly helped and hastened the failure, so that it was not from natural causes."

The receiver says further that he found in the book a credit of $21,000 paid out for wine to be given to saloonkeepers to boom a brand of wine, in handling which the firm was in partnership with Finlay of New York, but that he can find an entry of only $4,000 worth, and the question is where did the other $17,000 go?

The receiver also alleges that a large quantity of the goods of the firm was distributed among warehouses and large sums of money were borrowed, and there are no receipts or anything else to show for these transactions. The warehouses are those of Sibley & Co., the Empire, and the Western Refrigerating company.

B. O. Van Bokkelen is also said to have pledged goods which he knew were only consigned to the company for borrowed money which is alleged to have been appropriated to their personal use by the officers of the company.

WERE THE BOOKS "DOCTORED"?

Attorney Mayer Makes Charges Against the Deimels—Proceedings in Court.

The Deimel failure occupied Judge Collins' court again yesterday. The work of detectives, expert bookkeepers, and lawyers was reviewed by Attorney Levy Mayer. Briefly stated they were to the effect that the firm's ledger had been "doctored." Sixty pages had been torn out and replaced by new ones numbered to correspond. The edges were marbleized so as to give no hint of the change and the fresh pages were stained with coffee to give them an appearance of age. Then they had been filled out to suit. The bookbinder who did the work, said Mr. Mayer, was on hand to testify.

"Further than this," said the attorney, "the firm busied themselves Sunday, Jan. 5, and Monday, Jan. 6, the day of the failure, in removing the most valuable of the machinery. Among this was a carving machine and other appurtenances valued at $18,000. Another way adopted to dispose of the assets was to sell through a man named John E. O'Mara large quantities of hardwood lumber and glass, the firm having purchased large quantities in excess of what it needed."

Mr. Mayer said that since Jan. 1 the firm had shipped several car-loads of goods to a man named Wineman in Philadelphia. Shortly before the failure 1,000 pieces of upholstering material had been cut up in short lengths suitable for furniture, but so as to render them valueless to the manufacturers.

Some of the many attorneys present raised an objection to the method of the examination as conducted by Mr. Mayer. They said that he only represented creditors who did not hold judgments, and therefore had no standing in court on proceedings which should only be instituted on a creditor's bill or on petition of the receiver. Judge Collins overruled the objections subsequently, and in the meantime ordered Ignatz Deimel to answer the questions in regard to his dealings with the American Parlor Frame company which he had declined to answer the preceding day.

Receiver Frank Helmer said he desired to tender his resignation, as he understood there were some objections to his acting on the part of creditors. He would not resign if there were any charges to be made against him, but would remain and answer them. All the lawyers assured the court to the contrary. Thomas Parker Jr. was appointed in his place and immediately joined with Mr. Mayer in the petition to have the examination proceed. Judge Collins ordered that it go on.

The matter of enjoining Ellison, Flersheim & Co. from selling the carpets bought from R. Deimel & Bros. was allowed to stand until this morning, when the sale will take place unless the court decides to enjoin it.

JOSEPH DEIMEL RELEASED.

Early in the forenoon Joseph Deimel was arrested by the United States Marshal on the capias sworn out by James B. Ryer & Co. Judge Gresham decided that the arrest was not legal and ordered that Mr. Deimel be discharged, holding that as Mr. Deimel was compelled to attend the Circuit Court examination as a witness he was exempt from arrest except on an order from the court. Judge Gresham then sent word to Judge Collins that he regretted the incident and that the United States Court would not interfere with the State court's proceedings.

In the afternoon Charles Brachvogel, Western agent of Van Horn & Griffen, New York importers of German plate glass, said R. Deimel & Bros. ordered $2,900 worth of German plate glass, of which $1,800 worth was delivered. The rest was in transit when his firm decided that the order was a large one, inasmuch as it was sufficient for 1,000 chamber suits, and wired Brachvogel to get it back. He succeeded in getting the bill of lading for the glass in transit, but was told that the other had been used. Brachvogel then offered Joseph Deimel the extra discount of 5 per cent for a cash payment, but Mr. Deimel said he could not pay on such short notice and told the agent he could take glass purchased from another firm. Before he could send for this glass the receiver took possession.

John E. O'Mara, foreman of the American Parlor Frame company, said that when that factory was abandoned he was started in business for himself by the Deimels and commenced to manufacture under the name of John O'Mara & Co. He did not put any money into the concern. He admitted that within the last week thirty to thirty-five loads of mahogany, quarter-sawed oak, and other cabinet woods had been sent to A. H. Andrews & Co., A. H. Revell & Co., L. Miller & Co., and the J. M. Brunswick & Balke company. Each load was something less than 20,000 feet of an average value of 11 cents a foot. About noon of the day of the failure, by order of Joseph Deimel, a carving machine was sent away, he thought, to Leo Austrian & Co. A shaping machine went to the same firm. The carving machine was worth from $600 to $1,000, and the shaper about $100.

Herman Schaffner, A. G. Becker, and Leo Austrian failed to respond to their names, and Mr. Mayer said he would ask for attachments.

Ignatz Deimel was recalled and admitted at length that R. Deimel & Bros. and the American Parlor Frame company owed him $66,000 and that he had no security except a $16,000 judgment against the latter concern.

One day in December Joseph Deimel sent a package of warehouse receipts by Ignatz Deimel to Rudolph Gottlieb, a cousin. At this Joseph Deimel grew indignant and said something about a record.

"I have your record," said Mr. Mayer. "I will show you a record of twenty years ago when you were arrested in Iowa."

A protest from Mr. Brandt and an exchange of courtesies by the attorneys practically closed the day's investigation.

Before Judge Bunn several creditors of the New England Shoe company filed petitions asking to be permitted to stop goods shipped to the company. The receiver consented to an order on the Merchants' Dispatch and Transportation company to deliver the goods to the petitioners, who are King Bros. of Abington, Mass., claiming nine cases; Joseph F. Pitman of Salem, Mass., four cases; and Adolph Meyer & Co. of Boston, three cases.

Other Failures.

HIAWATHA, Kas., Jan. 15.—The firm of C. & J. F. Meisenheimer has made an assignment to Joseph Schilling for the benefit of its creditors. The liabilities are principally mortgages aggregating $27,000 held by Hiawatha parties on the real estate and personal property.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 15.—At Adairville, Ky., today F. S. Kernan, dry goods, assigned. Liabilities, $30,931; assets, $19,635.

The Canadian Meat Company.

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—E. P. Bender, promoter of the Canadian (direct) Meat company, which is to kill beef at Three Rivers and export it, has returned from England. Speaking of the company he says he was successful in floating the full amount of the present issue of shares—$300,000. The company guarantees to pay a dividend of 25 per cent.

BLAZE IN A ST. LOUIS DRY-GOODS HOUSE.

Fifty Thousand Dollars' Damage in D. Crawford's Establishment—Other Fires.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Fire early this morning did $50,000 damage in the dry-goods house of D. Crawford, at the southwest corner of Fifth and Franklin avenues. The fire originated on the third floor and was caused by the mercurial fire alarm wire or one of the electric light wires that pass through the building. The latter was damaged to the extent of $30,000; insured.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Fire in the storage warehouse of O'Reilly Bros., on East Forty-fourth street, this morning did $50,000 damage.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 15.—The fine residence of A. N. Merrick, at Nicollet avenue and Nineteenth street, burned this morning. The house cost $60,000, and was at that time the finest residence in the city. It was filled with valuable articles of virtu and a costly library, which are mostly ruined. Insurance, $10,000.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 15.—The mills of the Walpole Emery company, located at South Walpole, Mass., were burned at midnight. Loss on buildings, $25,000; machinery, $30,000; stock, $15,000; insured.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 15.—The planing-mill of D. C. Moody & Co. was burned this morning. Loss, $25,000; fairly insured. The firm had contracts for woodwork on the new custom-house and other public buildings, the construction of which will be delayed in consequence.

PRESCOTT, Wis., Jan. 15.—The Union Hotel, owned by John Hartwell, burned today with all its contents. Loss, $20,000; no insurance.

Liebig Company's Extract of Meat.
Meat and vegetable soups made palatable by its use.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Brown's Household Panacea, "THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures Cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

Don't Experiment with the Throat and Lungs. Use only the old brand—BAKER'S PURE COD LIVER OIL or BAKER'S EMULSION. All druggists.

Headquarters for "Holmes' Best" Pittsburg Whisky, No. 264 South Clark street. Harry Alden, mgr.

The blood-cleansing qualities of Ayer's Sarsaparilla render it invaluable in skin disorders.

For Coughs, Asthma, and Throat Disorders use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" 25 cts. a box.

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25 cents a box.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Karel Kiewicz, Rosalinde Cophande	38–31
M. Marwood, Leyden, Ill., R. L. Kolze, same	22–21
John Svenson, Annie Samuelsen	29–24
H. Guritz, Beecher, Ill., E. Vostiage, same	27–23
Bolestein Dymek, Marijanna Maschezak	28–20
E. Zaath, Colehour, Ill., J. Block, same	41–49
Carl Dirks, Anna M. Hansen	23–18
Garrett D. Lee, Emma Stanger	21–20
W. E. Parker, Dowagiac, Mich., H. C. Timm, same	35–25
George Mormann, Annie Schultz	22–18
Oscar F. Frankquist, Melvina E. Allstrom	26–23
Charley A. Liljestron, Sophia M. Johnson	24–31
Andrew Gray, Mary McTammany	30–28
Ludwig Dunfrund, Niles Center, Ill., Annie Niekranz, same	24–20
Henry Schaefer, Johanna Mechias	27–22
Josephus P. Pampel, Anna C. McManus	32–30
John Kempczyuski, Annie Walczykowski	21–19
John R. Oliver, Alice M. Arnold	31–22
Ole Johnson, Hilda Breaky	37–27
Theodor Kortas, Agmeski Rembacz	25–21
August Stephan, Addie Koltke	33–29
Louis Hettel, Ettie Miller	26–24
Adam Kuch, Bremen, Ill., Franciska Klossopski	23–21
Albin Aronson, Annie M. Lundahl	22–23
George Hoffmann, Emilie Auteurieth	25–19
Johann G. Fisher, Tillie Schaefer	23–19
Andrzej Wawrzyniak, Katarzyna Raucka	24–17
Michael C. Hearn, Kate M. Cullellon	31–29
Jacob Bergmark, Elvira Mobiad	29–24
Patrick Foley, Maggie O'Brien	24–24
John Brideh, Mrs. Sarah Twigg	22–30
Paul Friedrich, Theresa Volke	38–19
Nicholas Smith, Katie Thiel	29–29
Henry H. Brady, Mrs. Georgie H. Hanley	36–36
Henry E. Bannister, Mrs. Rhoda L. Hughes	48–34
Julius L. Harrison, Mrs. Julius Weinberg	45–45
Thomas Williams, Annie Williams	28–28
Frank Prehal, Mary Katrch	24–19
Joseph Moenke, Clara Schulz	32–28
Alois Kutal, Ollie Chinelik	25–20
Joseph Kutal, Mary Staford	22–18
Joseph Krauskopf, Minnie Steinmetz	23–23

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.
Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 23, 25 Washington-st.
Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phœnix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.
Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot Madison and Canal-sts. daily at 12:30 p. m.

AMES—Jan. 13, Miner T. Ames.
Funeral at the residence, No. 1811 Prairie-av., Thursday at 1 p. m.

BACON—Jan. 15, of heart failure, at the residence of his son-in-law, C. H. Ten Eyck, No. 5 Twenty-second-st., William Bacon.
Interment at Oak Ridge Friday.

DIRKS—Mrs. Helene Dirks, Tuesday morning.
Funeral takes place Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from 1216 Diversey-st., to Graceland.

GORMAN—Capt. Patrick Gorman, at his residence, 77 Austin-av.
Funeral notice hereafter.

HEFFERNAN—At the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Katie Doran, 407 S. Halsted-st., Dr. James Heffernan.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

KNOX—Last night, at 10 o'clock, Mary, wife of Col. E. B. Knox, at 17 Oak-av.
Funeral notice hereafter.

LAMPHERE—Jan. 13, at the residence of her brother, G. C. Lamphere, 4124 Drexel-blvd., Annie Grace, in her 23d year.
Interment at Mystic, Conn.
☞ Brooklyn, N. Y., papers please copy.

McCAULEY—John McCauley, aged 49 years.
Funeral from family residence, 124 East Kinzie-st., Friday, Jan. 17, 1890, by cars to Calvary.

McKEOWN—Jan. 14, Charles Edward McKeown, 27 years 9 months.
Funeral 9:30 Friday morning, Jan. 17, from his late residence, No. 28 Lincoln-place, by carriages to Calvary. High mass at St. Vincent's Church.

RECTOR—Jan. 15, J. G. Rector, at Jefferson Park, of Bright's disease, aged 79 years.
☞ Syracuse papers please copy.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROSENBERG—Suddenly, at 1620 Michigan-av., Hannah, beloved wife of Jacob Rosenberg, in her 65th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SNYDER—Tuesday, Jan. 14, at Battle Creek, Mich., Walter Grandine Snyder.
Interment at Oakwoods, from Michigan Central Twenty-second-Street Station, Jan. 17, at 8:30 a. m.

SMITH—Jan. 14, 1890, Emeline M. Smith, aged 57 years.
Funeral from her late residence, 732 Forty-fourth-st., Thursday, Jan. 16th, at 2:30 p. m., by carriages to Oakwoods.

WALKER—The funeral of Harvey Mills Walker will take place at No. 395 West Monroe-st., Thursday, at 5 o'clock p. m.

WALSH—Jan. 15, John J. Walsh, infant son of John J. and Lizzie Walsh (nee Kelley), aged 6 months and 10 days.
Funeral from residence, 135 Center-st., corner Sheffield-av., by carriages to Calvary, Friday, Jan. 17, 10 a. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD WILL ADdress a union meeting of the West Side Christian Church and the West Side W. C. T. U. at the Western Avenue Methodist Church, Monroe-st. and Western-av., Thursday evening, Jan. 16, at 7:45 sharp. Free.

☞ MR. MOODY, WITH HIS SINGING COMpanion, are in the city to stay until Monday. They will hold services at Chicago Avenue Church Friday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings. Admission will be by tickets, which may be had at Revell's bookstore, 150 Madison-st., or at the church.

☞ A MEETING OF THOSE INTERESTED IN arranging for a memorial meeting in honor of Robert Browning will be held at the Architectural Sketch Club Room Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 3 p. m. All interested are invited.

☞ THE NEXT REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY meeting of the Chicago Stenographers' Association will be held in the Lecture-Room of the First M. E. Church, corner of Clark and Washington-sts., Thursday evening, Jan. 16. An interesting program will be given, consisting of music, recitations, essays, and the association paper.

☞ A PROTRACTED MEETING UNDER THE lead of the Rev. N. E. Cory of Maryville, Mo., begun last evening in the Englewood Church of Christ, Dickey-st., south of Sixty-fourth, will be continued at 8 o'clock every evening except Saturday.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
GEORGE KENNAN,
The celebrated Russian and Siberian Traveler, Writer, and Lecturer, will give a SERIES OF FIVE LECTURES, embracing FOUR ARRANGED IN A COURSE and ONE MATINEE, upon the following subjects:
Tuesday, Feb. 4—CAMP LIFE IN EASTERN SIBERIA
Thursday, Feb. 6—MOUNTAINS AND MOUNTAINEERS OF THE CAUCASUS. (Illustrated with costumes, weapons, etc.)
Tuesday, Feb. 11—A JOURNEY THROUGH SOUTH-EASTERN RUSSIA. (Illustrated by stereopticon views.)
Thursday, Feb. 13—RUSSIAN POLITICAL EXILES. (Illustrated by stereopticon views.)
Saturday, Feb. 15—ADVENTURES IN NORTHERN ASIA. (Matinee at 2:30 p. m.)
This will be one of the most interesting series of literary entertainments ever given in Chicago. The stereopticon views were made from drawings and photographs by Mr. G. A. Frost, the artist sent out by the "Century Co." to accompany Mr. Kennan. No hall in any of the large Eastern cities was large enough to accommodate the throngs that desired to hear Mr. Kennan.
The prices of Course Tickets, including Reserved Seats, are $1.50, $2.25, and $3.00, according to location, and for single nights and matinee, 50c, 75c, and $1. Box (seating four) prices for the course, $14, $17, and $20. The sale of Course Tickets will begin on Wednesday morning, Jan. 22, at 9 o'clock, and of Single Night and Matinee Tickets on Monday, Jan. 27. Secure your tickets early and avoid speculators.
EDMUND W. BALLENTINE, Manager.

THE HAYMARKET. *Will J. Davis.*
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
KELLAR The Wonderful, The Mystifying, The Miraculous.
IN MAGIC ART AND SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.
Next Sunday—HENRY LEE & MISS SELIGMAN, and Powerful Company in THE SUSPECT.
Feb. 10—The Incomparable BOSTONIANS.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
4 FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF
MR. CHAS. WYNDHAM,
MISS MARY MOORE,
And the Famous Comedy Company from the Criterion Theater, London.
Tonight and Saturday Matinee, Last Times — F. C. Burnand's THE HEADLESS MAN —AND— A HAPPY PAIR.
Tomorrow Night—Last Appearance of Mr. Chas Wyndham as DAVID GARRICK.
Saturday Night, Farewell Appearance—Mr. Wyndham in "WILD OATS."

EXTRA—SALE OF SEATS.
JEFFERSON-FLORENCE
—COMEDY COMPANY—
—IN—
THE RIVALS!
Opens at Box-Office Today at 9 a. m.

JACOB LITT'S STANDARD THEATER.
Cor. Halsted and Jackson-sts.
The Hit of the West Side.
McKEE RANKIN,
Assisted by MABEL BERT, in
"The Runaway Wife."
Candy Matinee Saturday.
Puzzle Prize Awarded Saturday Night.
Night, reserved—25c 35, 50c, 75c. Matinee, reserved—25c, 35c—no higher. Gallery always 15c.
Sunday—McKEE RANKIN in "'49."

COLUMBIA THEATER.
TONIGHT SAMSON | Matinee Saturday. The Eminent Tragedian, SALVINI.
Tomorrow Night, "THE OUTLAW." Saturday, "OTHELLO." Saturday Matinee, ALEXANDER SALVINI and A. M. Palmer's Co. in "A CHILD OF NAPLES."
Next Week—WILSON BARRETT. Seats now on sale.

COLUMBIA—EXTRA.
Sunday Evening Only, Jan. 19. America's Elite Minstrel Attraction,
:-: THE GORMANS :-:
Every Feature Novel and Unique.
Seats on sale Thursday.

COLUMBIA THEATER.
The management has the honor to announce that
Mr. WILSON BARRETT
With MISS EASTLAKE and his entire London Company, including Mr. GEORGE BARRETT, will appear at this Theater next Monday evening, JANUARY 20th, in the beautiful new drama of
BEN-MY-CHREE,
Which will be superbly mounted, all the scenery having been painted by MR. WALTER HANN.
The sale of seats will begin at the Box Office of the Theater at 9 o'clock this Thursday morning.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK
MR. & MRS. KENDAL
And Their London Company, under the direction of Mr. Daniel Frohman.
Tonight—"THE WEAKER SEX."
Friday—"A SCRAP OF PAPER."
Saturday Mat.—"THE QUEEN'S SHILLING."
Saturday Night—Farewell performance—"THE IRONMASTER."
Next Monday—The latest success, OUR FLAT.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON ....Manager.
EVERY EVENING, WED. and SAT. MATINEES. Tonight, Mr. Tonight,
STUART ROBSON
And Superb Company in Bronson Howard's Great Comedy,
THE HENRIETTA.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
POSSART EVERY NIGHT—SATURDAY MATINEE ONLY.
The Great German Tragedian,
—ERNST POSSART—
Supported by the Entire Company of the Amberg Theater, New York.
TONIGHT—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Friday, Nathan the Wise; Saturday Matinee, The Daughter of Fabricius; Saturday night, By Order of the King and a Cup of Tea.
Regular prices. Seats now on sale.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Beginning MONDAY, Jan. 13.
MIDGET MAGGIE and HER BABY.
Theater No. 1—The Family Irwin.
Theater No. 2—Burton's Dog Circus.
Theater No. 3—Richard Bros.' Novelties.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
CONGO. CONGO. CONGO.
Theater No. 1—The Murphy Jollities.
Theater No. 2—Riley and Wolf's Latest Sensation.

HAVLIN'S THEATER.
Two Performances Today—Matinee at 2. Tonight at 8.
GEORGE WILSON'S MAMMOTH MINSTRELS.
SWEET SINGING, GRACEFUL DANCING, AND CATCHY MUSIC.
Secure Seats by Telephone No. 8127.
Matinee Prices—15, 25, and 50c.
Night Prices—15, 25, 35, 50, and 75c.
Next Week—Jolly Nellie McHenry in GREEN ROOM FUN.

NEW WINDSOR—M. B. LEAVITT.
North Clark and Division-sts.
TONIGHT—MATINEE SATURDAY.
JIM THE — A. M. PALMER'S — :-: PENMAN :-:
Popular Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.
Next Week—LILLIAN LEWIS.

THE PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Good Reserved Seats........35 and 50c.
The Eminent Irish Actor, Mr. Charles Erin Verner, in his Powerful Irish Play.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN.
Next attraction—Davidson-Austen Co. in Guilty Without Crime.

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER.
Ground Floor—N. Clark and Kinzie-sts.
Every Night, Professional Matinee Today.
N. S. WOOD in OUT IN THE STREETS.
Monday Night—GEO. WILSON'S MINSTRELS.

OLYMPIC THEATER—51 Clark-st.
HARRY WILLIAMS' OWN COMPANY.
Testo & Onri, Chas. Diamond, Lawler & Thornton, Mowatt, Larry and Lizzie Smith, Retlaw & Alton. Thatchawana & Omo, Rudolph, Palles & Cussick, Pearl Ardine, Baker & West, Basco & Roberts.
Prices only 10, 20, 30c—no higher.

EDEN MUSEE—Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
Open Daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
GRAND COLLECTION OF PLASTIC GROUPS and HISTORICAL TABLEAUX.
Grand Concerts Afternoon and Evening by the HUNGARIAN GYPSY ORCHESTRA.
Admission to All.........50c | Children.........25c

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON
Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. (Sundays included.)
Thousands of interesting Northern and Southern Relics of the late civil war.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under Fifteen, 25 cents.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM.
Randolph-st. | And Two Bijou Theaters | Near Clark
TEXAS BILL—Cowboy Pianist. Barnello—The Man from the Moon. Major Mertz and Wife—Midget Couple.
THE CRONIN TRAGEDY IN WAX.
A Million Wonders.
2 new stage shows in 2 separate theaters.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
Open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays from 1 to 10 p. m.
Neither bad weather nor the grip can keep the people from the Wonderful Entire Collection of
Vassili Verestchagin.
EXTRA—Millet's painting, THE ANGELUS, the most valuable picture in the world, will be placed on exhibition in connection with the Verestchagin Collection, commencing on Sunday next.

CRITERION THEATER.
Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, the laughing success,
Hoyt's "A RAG BABY."
New music. Bright and catchy songs.
Prices—15, 25, 35, and 50c.
Next week—E. T. STETSON in NECK and NECK.

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison.
St Salem and Lake Breeze Quadrilles. The Pandys, De Lorrimer, Dolan & Lenhart, Flo Hippey, Kennetts & Mathews, Bert St. Clair, Riley, Smith, Belmont, &c. Admission, 10c. Smoking permitted. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

LYCEUM—Refined Vaudeville.
Nelson's Great World Vaudeville Company.
25 European and American Specialty Stars.
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL CONSISTORY, S∴P∴R∴S∴—Princes: You are hereby requested to appear at the Preceptory in full uniform on Friday, January 17th, at 12 o'clock, sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased Frater, Perrin Shrum. The Consistory will leave at precisely 12:30 o'clock in carriages to 261 Blue Island-av., thence to Rosehill Cemetery. GEO. M. MOULTON, 33°, GIL. W. BARNARD, 33°, Commander-in-Chief. Grand Secretary.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 35, K. T.—Sir Knights, you are hereby ordered to appear at your asylum on Thursday, Jan. 16, at 10 o'clock a.m., fully equipped, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Frater, Sir Knight C. H. Hartwell. Carriages will leave the asylum at 10:30 sharp.
L. L. WADSWORTH, E. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1890.

THE local money market was active and rates were steady at 6@8 per cent. There was good buying of securities and values were firm, West Side Cable stock being especially strong. New York funds dropped to 50 cents discount. Sterling closed weak. The New York stock market was dull.—The Chicago produce markets were tame and averaged easier, wheat being weakened by a reported poor business in flour in the Northwest. As compared with Tuesday pork closed 2½ cents lower, lard and flaxseeds firm, ribs 5 cents lower, wheat ⅜ cent lower, corn and oats ⅛ cent lower, rye and barley easy.

A CORRESPONDENT in the last issue of THE TRIBUNE suggests that the cemeteries are prime causes of microbes and that they will increase so long as the present manner of burying the dead is followed. We fancy, however, that the supply of microbes from decaying human bodies, six feet under ground, is a slight affair compared with the supply from decaying horses, dogs, cats, and rats and from rotting vegetation. If these sources of microbes were buried as promptly and effectively as human bodies and not allowed to lie and decay on the surface of the ground it would very considerably reduce the amount of disease in cities.

THERE is a paper in this city which when not working for offices—Federal, State, or municipal—for its standing candidates is always on the lookout to defend any attacked trust monopoly. Whenever any newspaper has a word to say against a conspiracy, which may call itself trust, combine, syndicate, or beneficent association, but which is formed for the purpose of fleecing the people, with or without color of law, this paper hastens to the defense of the assailed monopoly, and explains that it is a charitable enterprise designed for the good of the public. No matter how grasping and vicious a trust may be, the sheet in question rushes to its defense with horns and heels, thus verifying that passage of the Scriptures which says that "the ox knoweth his owner and the ass his master's crib."

A SAGACIOUS observer present at the meeting of the Iowa House remarked that if it had been an Indiana Legislature the Republicans would have organized it and elected their Speaker in about five minutes, instead of being led into a deadlock. It seems that for over an hour after the House met one belated Democrat was absent, and the Republicans thus had a majority of one over the combined opposition, although they did not discover the fact or make an attempt to elect the Speaker. This could hardly have occurred in Indiana. Evidently the Iowa Republicans have been too much accustomed to large majorities to appreciate fully the necessity which sometimes arises for quick work where parties are closely balanced. In close States like Indiana opportunities like that presented to the Iowa Republican legislators are seldom allowed to slip.

THE last week of 1889 closed with the lynching of eight negroes in Barnwell County, South Carolina. The first week of 1890 witnessed another lynching in the same county, the victim being a young negro who had committed a petty theft in the house of another negro. He had been arrested by the inmates of the house, who were taking him to the nearest Justice, when a white man took him away from his captors, tied him to a tree, and deliberately shot him. The Governor, as usual, has offered a reward for the apprehension of the bloody butcher, and as usual no one is making any effort to earn it, though the murderer is well known. It is only one more "nigger" out of the way, but some day the blood of these murdered negroes will cry from the ground for vengeance against the State which allows itself to be disgraced by these repeated outrages and brutalities.

THE storm center of the pretended effort of St. Louis to get the World's Fair is the office of the *Republic*. Eliminate Majah Jones and his business partner, Gov. Francis, from the list of fighters for the Mississippi River town and the whole thing would collapse. Jones, filled with secession doctrines, came from the recesses of the Okefinokee swamp to the loyal City of St. Louis to preach Jeff Davisism and the right of Missouri to secede from the Union, or of St. Clair or Madison County to secede from Illinois and join Missouri, or of East St. Louis to do the same thing. Chicago being a peculiarly loyal city, where such ideas were never tolerated, the Majah had a special hatred for that place, and when it became the Western candidate for the World's Fair caught greedily at the chance of hurting it by rigging up a bogus rival in the city where he publishes his paper, a city which never had the remotest idea of competing for the Fair.

A NOVEL remedy for the cure of cholera has been announced by Dr. F. A. Perroux, an eminent French physician practicing in Calcutta. It is nothing more than the injection of the poison of the cobra into the arm of the patient. The doctor thus explains it to the Surgeon-General of the Marine Corps at Washington:

The usual practice in India, where the secret is confined to a few men, is to make an incision on the upper portion of the arm and to introduce a few drops of a liquid holding cobra poison in solution. The inoculated poison is supposed to replace the animal venom lost by the blood (and localized in the bowels) during the choleraic state and thus enable the system to resist the privation of the liquor sanguinis, which, if permitted to ebb away unchecked, would cause the blood to so thicken as to be no longer capable of supporting life. In other words, the normal fluidity of the blood is restored, or the thickening process arrested, by the introduction of the cobra poison to take the place of the poison drained off by the disease.

It is stated that experiments are being made under the direction of our own and foreign Governments to ascertain the efficacy of the alleged remedy. If it shall be proved to have any value it will solve one question frequently raised by scoffers at the plan of animal creation—namely: Of what use are reptiles of this sort? If the deadly cobra can be utilized for such a beneficent purpose as this the day may come when other noxious animals besides the cobra may turn out to be blessings in disguise.

JURY REFORM—HOW NOT TO GET IT.

As John Bright once remarked in regard to the progress of legal reform in England it would be as reasonable to expect a spider to destroy his web as to think lawyers would favor plans to facilitate proceedings in court, quicken and simplify the administration of justice, and reduce the gains and fees of members of the bar. The Illinois State Bar Association has just illustrated this truth by discussing and agitating impracticable schemes of legal reform while overlooking those easily within reach and which might be quickly attained if public attention could be concentrated on them instead of being diverted and drawn off in other directions. "How not to do it" appears to have been the real text on which was based the appeal for uniform laws in the different States on various subjects and the proposition to change the jury system by constitutional amendment.

To secure uniform legislation in the States in regard to divorce, collections, and administration of estates would be a tremendous undertaking, not to be accomplished under the most favorable circumstances inside a lifetime if at all. The agitation of such propositions is a waste of time and calculated merely to draw attention away from practicable reforms. Not much more can be said in favor of the proposition to allow less than twelve jurors to render a verdict. This would require a change in the Constitution, and there is no reason to believe it could be obtained. English-speaking people have been so long accustomed to the principle of unanimous verdicts that they regard any change in this respect, particularly in criminal cases, as in the nature of a dangerous innovation. If the press and bar of Illinois were unanimous in favor of such a change it would take a prolonged agitation to arouse the people and get the necessary number of votes to bring it about. Meanwhile practicable measures of law reform would be neglected, and it is, perhaps, for this reason that lawyers are found urging a general firing in the air rather than the discussion of measures which might be easily reached and adopted.

Instead of battling with the tubs thrown out by the bar association the people and their representatives in the Legislature should give their attention to propositions which are entirely practicable. Recommendations of that character come oftener from the bench than the bar. Judge Elliott Anthony has exposed the abusive practice by which attorneys have usurped the function of the court in examining veniremen. Convinced of the evil of this practice and that it has no support in law, Judge Horton had the courage to rule against it and go back to the sound doctrine of the common law, defying recent lawyer-made precedents. It is, perhaps, too much to expect other Judges to show equal courage, although they ought not to hesitate to resume their functions merely because the lawyers have usurped them. An act of the Legislature will be needed, however, to take the examination of veniremen out of the hands of the lawyers and give it to the Judge who is in a position to perform the duty promptly, efficiently, and in the interest of public justice. If such had been the practice in the Cronin case a jury would have been secured in a few days, or a week at most, and it would not have been Culverized. Such an examination as a Judge would make must have shown Culver's disqualification and led to his exclusion from the box. When the common-law function of examining veniremen is restored to the Judge he should also be required to charge the jury orally and in his own way, and not according to the dictation of the criminal at the bar, as at present. These reforms, which can be readily secured by acts of the Legislature, would greatly promote the administration of justice in Illinois. Such changes would amount to a return to the sound doctrines of the common law and a correction of the usurpations practiced on the bench by the bar. Public attention should be concentrated on these practicable reforms and not diverted to misleading schemes.

MAJAH JONES' 500-MILE CIRCLE ARGUMENT.

Majah Jones rested his case for the World's Fair in his argument before the Senate committee on a letter by Mr. Hyde, who has just stepped down and out as Postmaster at St. Louis, which tells the whole story. The point of the ex-Postmaster's plea, on which the whole *Republic* concern rests its case, is that within a radius of 500 miles of St. Louis there are more people than within a circle of equal diameter of which this city is the center. The figures are incorrect, for he leaves out of his count the millions of Canadians who come within the Chicago circle and who will attend a Fair if held here, but will not go to St. Louis. But let that pass. Mr. Hyde and Majah Jones and Gov. Francis, his indorsers, admit in effect that their city cannot draw people living at a greater distance than 500 miles to a World's Fair held there. That is as far as the attraction of gravitation of the half-million people living on the Mississippi would extend in case they got the Fair, which is doubtless correct. That is the limit—and more than the limit—of the drawing powers of any Fair which might be held at St. Louis. But Chicago confines herself to no such circle. Her position is misstated by Mr. Hyde when he pretends that her ambition has such narrow confines. Chicago has never limited herself to a 500-mile circle. She has felt that the Fair she might give would be visited by everybody within a radius of more than a thousand miles. If half a million people living 300 miles southwest from the center of the American Fair-going population exert an attractive influence for 500 miles on every side, it is certain that 1,200,000 people almost at the center of the white population of the country will draw people for more than a thousand miles around.

Messrs. Hyde and Jones may think they have done great things when they claim that 27,000,000 people constitute the population their city can draw from to their Fair. Chicago feels that her attractions are so much greater that she can draw from at least 62,000,000, from Boston and Quebec on one side to San Francisco and Victoria on another, and to New Orleans, Galveston, and Charleston on another.

Mr. Hyde ignores utterly the contention of THE TRIBUNE that circles cut no figure, and the first thing to be looked for is the center of the white population of the United States and Canada which will attend the Fair, as the plantation negroes will have neither time nor money to attend it, and then see what great city is the nearest that point. The six millions of Southern blacks must be left out of the count, and the five or six millions of Canadians must be added in their stead. The center of white population of the United States is at Lafayette, Ind. With the Canadians added it will be in one of the southern counties of Michigan, but a few miles from this city and 350 northeast from St. Louis. These are the facts, yet Majah Jones is cool enough to claim that the center of white population in 1892 will be but a few miles east of St. Louis!

A REMARKABLE SPAN OF LIFE.

The life of man when compared with the centuries that have passed seems but a very brief span, but viewed in the light of events that may transpire within that span it may seem very long and comprehensive. A Milwaukee physician, Dr. W. L. Candee, died the other day lacking but a few months of rounding a full century of life. He had seen and known much of what now seems to us to be historical and belonging to other ages. He had lived under every Presidential Administration from Washington to Harrison. He cast his first vote for John Quincy Adams and his last one for President Harrison. When Washington was inaugurated the country had four millions of people. He lived to see it grow to sixty-five millions. In his early youth the country had but thirteen States and was but a narrow strip between the Alleghanies and the Atlantic, reaching from Boston to Savannah. He lived to see it include forty-two States. In his boyhood's days there were no steam engines, steamboats, railroads, or telegraphs, and the lightning had not yet been drawn down from the clouds and utilized by man. He lived to see the first steamer plow its slow way down the Hudson, rode on the first railroad in the United States, and witnessed the wonders of electricity. He saw all the industries of the country established and developed, and the Government built up from its rude beginnings to the most powerful Nation on earth. He had hobnobbed with De Witt Clinton, Burr, and Hamilton. He saw the rise and fall of Napoleon Bonaparte and the political changes of France from Louis XVI. to President Carnot. He saw the downfall of the House of Habsburg-Lorraine, the Third Interregnum, the rise of the Hohenzollerns, and the founding of the German Empire. The last four representatives of the House of Hanover, George III., George IV., William IV., and Victoria, governed England during his time. He had seen seven Popes in the Vatican and the final unification of Italy, the entire reign of the House of Orange in the Netherlands, nine sovereigns exercising power in Portugal and five Czars in Russia. During his life there were twelve different administrations in Spain, and the House of Bourbon three times rose and fell. Five Sultans rose and passed away in Turkey during his time. He was already a young man when the founder of the present dynasty reigned in Egypt. He saw India grow up into a great Empire under twenty English Governors-General, and Australia transformed from a land of savages to one of the most powerful English colonies. All the wonderful developments of modern science have transpired within his lifetime, as well as the splendid progress of education, the liberal changes in theology, and the marvelous inventions of labor-saving machinery. All this was accomplished in one man's lifetime. Looking backward over his span and realizing what immense strides the world has made, who can foresee what may occur in the life of the child born this year who shall leave the world in 1990? Dr. Candee lived to escape the microbes whose habits are now being investigated by the busy scientists. His vital machinery did its legitimate work until it was worn out. Perhaps long before the infant of this year becomes a centenarian the microbe will be hunted down and exterminated, and all men will live out their natural lives or even discover the secrets of the days of Methuselah and the patriarchs.

DEMOCRATIC IGNORANCE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

A Democratic paper, with the customary ignorance of history which has come to be taken for granted in journals of that class, says:

No other battle that the Americans ever fought with a foreign foe was of greater value than that of New Orleans. Because it was waged after the treaty of peace had been signed it is perhaps natural for ill-informed persons to imagine that the battle was useless, but it had an effect which was lasting and which will never be effaced. It proved to England the prowess of Americans in arms, and it made England assume toward the United States an attitude which, treaty or no treaty, it never would have observed without just such a drubbing as Gen. Jackson gave to its army under Pakenham at New Orleans.

There have been battles of vast importance fought on American soil against foreign foes. Among them was Bunker Hill, where the militia learned that they could stand up against regulars. There was Saratoga, which secured the French alliance. Bennington was of greater value than New Orleans. So was Plattsburg, but for which peace would not have been made so soon.

It did not require New Orleans to teach the English that Americans would fight. That fact had been borne in on them by the ragged Continentals many years before. What the fight did prove was the incurable tendency of English Generals to make gross blunders in tactics. Had Pakenham instead of marching his men right up to the muzzles of the American riflemen, where they were shot down like sheep, as were the men whom Braddock commanded, made an intelligent use of his superiority in infantry and artillery he could have disposed of his adversaries with little difficulty.

The British laid themselves out to be defeated at New Orleans. They have been repeating the same blunder for centuries, and will probably never cease committing it. Gen. Jackson should have blessed his stars that Pakenham was, like himself, a hot-headed fighter and not a tactician.

AS HOT AS TOPHET.

One of the exhibits tacked onto Majah Jones' plea that the World's Fair be given to St. Louis is a comparison of the temperature of that place and of the city on the lake for the last fifteen years. It is amazing that it should have been printed, for it forms a stronger argument against St. Louis than nine-tenths of those which have been advanced by those who have ridiculed its absurd pretensions. It is hard to guess why it was given, except it be that Jones and his colaborers have never been at the North, do not know the kind of climate which the people living on the Chicago latitude are accustomed to, and actually think they prefer the torrid sultriness of St. Louis.

Study this table, which gives the normal temperatures for *fifteen years* during those months when the Fair should have the most visitors, and which proves the superiority of this city:

	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Chicago	57	66	72	71	65	53
St. Louis	66	74	79	77	69	56
Differences	9	8	7	6	4	3

Does Majah Jones really think that the residents of Canada, of Michigan, Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, the New England States, etc., prefer these roasting and unusual temperatures of St. Louis, with the hot nights and the lack of cool breezes, when they can have the pleasanter temperature, the cool nights, and the refreshing lake winds of this city? Does the Majah think the residents of the temperate zone will rush to St. Louis when they learn from his official table that the maximum temperature there in August, 1886, was 102° while here it was but 91.6°, and that tempered by cooling breezes?

During the six summer months life in Chicago is enjoyable; at St. Louis during most of those months it is intolerable. As the Georgia Majah naively admits, it is sometimes "as hot as Tophet." It may be that he prefers to get used to that kind of weather in this world so that it will not affect him so unpleasantly in the next. But Northern people do not mean to go to the infernal regions when they die, and do not see why they should voluntarily visit that American city which most closely resembles them.

If St. Louis were in earnest in seeking for the Fair this table of thermometrical observations would knock it out in a jiffy. As it is not, as it is in the field only to oppose Chicago, it makes precious little difference what the Majah says in his speech or prints or leaves unprinted.

OUR CARTER AT DENVER.

Murat Halstead has been telling about our Carter and his tariff talk at Denver. As witness the following:

It was a shade terrible to tell the tariff reformers that they were all protectionists when it came to their own affairs; that even Morrison, the ideal and champion free-trader of Illinois, insisted upon maintaining protection upon castor beans because there is a large farm owned by a political friend in his district where that valuable vegetable flourishes; that Ran Tucker of Virginia, the same sort of a tariff reformer, keeps protection rigidly upon sumac, one of the productions of the sacred soil that he has so long and so brilliantly represented in Congress; that Kentucky demands the protection of hemp through all her reform statesmen; and Mr. Harrison crowned the occasion by telling the citizens of Colorado of the Democratic persuasion that there was not one of them who did not want lead protected; that they were all bitterly opposed to letting in lead free from Mexico, where it was produced by cheap labor and dumped upon this country at a rate that our miners could not afford it at the same figure, even in a country so rich in lead as Colorado.

Our Carter never hit a nail on the head more squarely than when he stigmatized the Democratic free-traders as sneaking protectionists. He stated the exact truth, and its confirmation is to be found in the manner with which Carlisle and Mills when they got up their bill juggled with sugar, rice, peanuts, sumac, hemp, tobacco, and took care of the Democratic products in general. Carter's mountain speech has given the Democrats something to chew on. Mr. Halstead says: "When he was fairly started in the high, thin air of Colorado without notes he said perhaps more things than he would have uttered if his remarks had been reduced to typewriting before delivery." This is hardly just to our Carter, for he says the same things in the salubrious air of the great place of summer resort—even in the rooms of the Iroquois Club. The trouble with Carter is that he used to be a Whig, and hence was a protectionist and Nationalist. When he came to Chicago and joined the Democrats, owing to the slavery virus, he got somewhat astray on the Nationalist business, but he has never been able to give up his protection views or to keep quiet when he has the opportunity to talk. He had one of those opportunities at Denver, and he hit the Democratic sneaks where it hurt.

BETTER ADMIT THE BLUNDER.

The New York *World* made up for its failure to praise Gen. Jackson as a Nationalist and protectionist by lauding him for the victory at New Orleans, which it said "saved the Republic the control of the Mississippi River and the regions beyond."

THE TRIBUNE suggested to the staff editor who wrote this that the battle was fought after the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, by which it was provided that all territory which either side might have won during the war or after the signing of the treaty should be restored. Therefore if Pakenham had been successful and had captured New Orleans he would have evacuated it in due time.

The *World* instead of owning up that it made a blunder, which would have been the most honest way, tries to wriggle out of it by committing a greater one. It says:

Every writer of consequence, British or American, who has intelligently discussed the bearings of the victory has assumed, quite as a matter of course, that if Pakenham had taken New Orleans, securing the military key to the continent, reasons as plentiful as blackberries would have been found for not relinquishing his conquest, and that nothing in the Treaty of Ghent would have been permitted to control Great Britain's conduct in the matter.

This assumption is founded upon the entire history of Great Britain. It has never happened yet that that country has voluntarily relinquished anything of value merely because of moral considerations.

What writers of consequence have assumed this? Name them. But is the *World* so ignorant of American nature as not to know that such a shameless breach of public faith as it suggests would have put an end to all thoughts of peace till the outrage had been atoned for? Does it not know that such an act would have made the Federalists of New England as eager for continuing the war to the bitter end as the riflemen of the West? There would have been no peace till Pakenham had been driven from New Orleans.

Whatever England might have wanted to do after learning that New Orleans was hers, she would have borne in mind the fact that she was dealing with a Nation of over eight million warlike people, and that it would not be safe to break a treaty in the manner suggested by the *World*. There is no reason to believe, therefore, that she would have tried to hang on to New Orleans even if it had fallen into her hands, as she would have recognized the impossibility of holding it.

WAR AMONG THE SCIENTISTS.

A scandal of no ordinary dimensions has broken out in the Geological Survey, grave charges having been made against Maj. Powell, Director of the Survey, and Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale College, President of the National Academy of Sciences, by Prof. E. D. Cope, the Philadelphia paleontologist and a member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania. These three are the principals in the affair, but Prof. Cope's charges are supplemented by damaging statements from Prof. S. W. Williston of Yale College, Prof. W. B. Scott of Princeton, and Dr. Frazer of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. Up to date these are all the parties immediately concerned, but the arena of the controversy is daily widening and it is not impossible that all the scientists in the country may yet take a hand in the bitter fight.

The rumpus was inaugurated by Prof. Cope, who, with some of his associates, has long been dissatisfied with the conduct of the survey under Director Powell and Prof. Marsh. His charges against Maj. Powell, briefly stated, are that he has turned the survey into a politico-scientific monopoly, run on machine methods; that he has plagiarized and duplicated the work of State geologists and past surveys; that in order to obtain appropriations for the survey he has made it an asylum for Congressmen's sons; that he has provided sinecures for journalists in order to disarm criticism; and that he has doled out Government money among college professors and other scientists to secure their good will towards himself and the survey. Thus much for Maj. Powell. As to Prof. Marsh it is charged that he schemed with Maj. Powell to get elected President of the National Academy of Sciences, so as to use that institution for their mutual purposes, and that it has been used to boom the survey; that through connivance with Powell he has stored immense Government collections at Yale, and so mixed them up with the college collections that they cannot now be separated; that the various scientific works which he has prepared are not original with him but either the work of his assistants or else bald plagiarisms; that he has been allowed $60,000 per year by Powell and a salary of $4,000; that he has retained the salaries of members of his field parties; and that he has used questionable methods in prosecuting his scientific work. A sample of the bitterness with which the controversy is waged is to be found in the following extract from a letter written by Prof. Williston of Yale to Prof Cope:

I wait with patience the light that will surely be shed over Prof. Marsh and his work. Is it possible for a man whom all his colleagues call a liar to retain a general reputation for veracity! . . . I do not worry about his ultimate position in science. He will find his level, possibly fall below it. There is one thing I have always felt was a burning disgrace—that such a man should be chosen to the highest position in science as the President of the National Academy of Sciences, while men of the deepest erudition and unspotted reputation are passed by unnoticed. Prof. Marsh did once indirectly request me to destroy Kansas fossils rather than let them fall into your hands. It is necessary for me to say that I only despised him for it.

In reply to the charges Maj. Powell has alone been heard from thus far, but it is intimated and Prof. Marsh is preparing a broadside for his enemies. Maj. Powell says in relation to the attack that it has been instigated by four men—Prof. Cope, Prof. Frazer, and Drs. Hunt and Endlich—who have been persistent applicants for positions in the survey and want to reorganize it by putting themselves in charge of it. He denies all the charges seriatim, and closes his reply with the following arraignment of Cope:

I believe it would be incompatible with the trust imposed upon me to employ Prof. Cope on the survey, though at one time, until the facts came fully to my knowledge, I was intending to engage his services. In addition to his great vanity, which leads him into vicious species work, he is inordinately jealous and suspicious of every other worker, and these two traits combined give him that hysterical temper and gift of voluble denunciation rarely found in persons of his sex. In fact, his general ravings about scientific men, members of the National Academy, professors in colleges, and geologists in general, whom he believes are all in league against him, make it impossible for him to associate on terms of coöperation with other men engaged in kindred work.

Thus the fight stands at present, but it is only in its incipiency. The scientists all over the country are arraying themselves according to their convictions or their prejudices behind the banners of Cope or Powell and Marsh as the case may be. The embers which have burst out into so fierce a blaze have long been smoldering, and before they are extinguished there is no telling how far the conflagration may extend. All savantdom is agog and ready for the fray, and any day may witness a general onset and crash between the consolidated columns of geology and paleontology, with all the other ologies careering about as sharpshooters and outriding guerrillas. That such passions can disturb the ordinarily peaceful scientific breast will seem astonishing, but alas, the votaries of the ologies and the artists of the fossils, the glacial periods, and prehistoric men are only human after all. We hope, however, they may go slow until the influenza is over, and remember that overheating always invites attacks from "la grippe."

GEN. CHALMERS, who has been a member of Congress for the Mississippi shoestring district and knows the ins and outs of the Mississippi method, has written a letter in reply to the statements of Democrats that the recent election in Jackson was a fair one. Gen. Chalmers was on the ground and writes of what he saw. He says: "Henry was elected Mayor by the use of Winchester rifles. The election was held in the Edwards House, in what is called the sample-room. Just above where the voters had to enter, at the window, were the 'Swamp Angels,' as they were labeled and call themselves, with rifles in hand, ready, willing, anxious to shoot the first negro who insisted on voting." This is what the Democrats down there call "a very quiet" election, and in this manner "the glorious Democratic triumph" was secured upon which Southern Democratic papers are pluming themselves. It was very quiet. Had the negroes insisted on their rights it would have been still quieter so far as they are concerned—the quietness of death.

THE high-license law continues to have its perfect work in Philadelphia. Last year the applications for licenses were reduced to 3,214. From the slowness with which applications have been made since the 1st of January it is estimated by the Deputy Clerk of Quarter Sessions, who has charge of the license branch of the court's business, that the number this year will not exceed 2,200, a falling off of more than 1,000. This shows that many of those who have been in the habit of making applications during the last two or three years have become discouraged at their persistent refusal, sold their property, and gone into other business. In this respect high license has the advantage of prohibition, since under prohibitory legislation the retail dealers pursue their methods through drug stores, club-houses, and back-door arrangements without paying anything for the privilege. Year by year the business has steadily declined in Philadelphia, and proportionately with it the amount of drunkenness and volume of crime.

AN important arrest was made by Inspector Byrnes in New York the other day which has developed a case of more than ordinary interest. On the memorable dark day last month two bars of silver bullion, valued at $2,200, were stolen from a truck by a gang of thieves, who sold it the same day to a junk man for $14, the latter weighing it and paying the price of common soft solder. The next day the thieves learned from the papers that their plunder was silver and demanded full pay, which was more than the junkman could raise. Upon refunding the money he gave up the silver, but for weeks the young thieves had an elephant on their hands. At last they disposed of it to a shrewd English thief, who managed to cut it up and gradually disposed of it by selling it at the assay office, thus making Uncle Sam the receiver of stolen property. The detective force got wind of the negotiations, and by pumping the junk dealer, who, strange as it may seem, thought the silver was solder when he bought it, managed to arrest the entire gang.

WIGGINS, that Canadian pessimist and prophet of evil, has expressed his fear that if the Nicaragua or any other canal is cut through the isthmus the Gulf of Mexico will drain into the Pacific, the Gulf Stream will move westward, and Europe will grow very cold and perhaps freeze up. He says:

When we consider that the isthmus is simply a huge dam, resisting the westward tendency of said gulf, may the canal not act as a small break which may lead to the sweeping away of the whole structure? May not the water—through a high east wind, for example—make a sudden run, and ultimately attain a force and velocity which no power could resist, and eventually carry away the peninsula itself?

Yes, and so any day some mighty cataclysm of nature may submerge the whole Western Continent, or some grand subterranean upheaval knock all Europe into a cocked hat, overflow Sahara, and leave the Mediterranean a desert. Some comet coming too near may plunge us into smithereens or the world may come to an end. Even to gratify Wiggins and prevent all Europe from freezing we cannot stop our American canal.

LAST year the Hon. John G. Bourinot, a prominent Canadian of French descent, the Clerk of the Dominion House of Commons, delivered at Toronto a series of lectures on the Federal Government of his country, which have been published in the Johns Hopkins University series. In one of these lectures Mr. Bourinot makes statements which coming from such a source are entitled to special weight:

There is, it appears, no community of race, religion, language, or civil law between the Province of Quebec and the rest of the Canadian Dominion. Nor is there any prospect of a change in these respects. Mr. Bourinot admits that "no one can foresee the time when an amalgamation of the two races will be possible, when the language and institutions of French Canada will disappear."

The question then arises, Where is the hope for the unification of Upper and Lower Canada, of the Frank of Quebec and the English of Ontario? At present when the French leave their homes it is not to find new ones in Ontario. They seek New England. When there is migration from Ontario it is not to the more eastern province, but across the border to the United States. Whatever unification or fusion is going on is taking place in this country. What is then the logical answer to the problem which Mr. Bourinot is unable to solve? Clearly it is the annexation of both the provinces and the rest of the Dominion to the United States. Then the French and English speaking races to the north of the lakes and the St. Lawrence, now so hostile, would be blended speedily into one harmonious whole.

NEW YORK does not appear to be much of a literary center. The *World* of that city offered a prize of $250 for a premium editorial. There were 464 competitors. The productions of only sixteen of these were considered to be worthy of consideration, while those of 382 turned out to be absolutely worthless. The editorial which took the prize is published in the *World*. It is hardly up to the level of the compositions of Chicago high-school boys of average intellect, and justifies the belief that the editorials which were rejected must have been "very, very horrid," and would have earned sound floggings for their writers if corporal punishment were not abolished. There is, however, no reason for surprise at the shortcomings of New-Yorkers when they are called on to write good editorials. The papers of that city, to which they generally limit their reading, have rarely published good specimens which they might copy. Had the Chicago journals circulated more extensively in New York the *World* would have had better luck with its premium editorials.

THE new Senator from Ohio, with that loyal feeling that prompts every good citizen to do all in his power to promote home enterprise, is enthusiastically in favor of giving to New York the World's Fair.

A FRENCH paper is quoted as saying that the Panama Canal will yet be completed. It does not say when. Perhaps a few centuries hence another De Lesseps will arise to head the movement to construct the waterway, but for the present such a promise can only be made by one who is hoping against hope.

GOV. CAMPBELL of Ohio will have to hump himself to cover anything like a Foraker field within the boundaries of Uncle Sam's political farm.

MISFORTUNES can never overwhelm a truly indomitable soul. The editor of the Edgar (Neb.) *Times* is one of these. He regrets that butchers who buy fat cows at 2 cents a pound gross and sell steak at 15 cents a pound cannot afford to advertise, but "thanks God that liver is still on the free list."

STRAWBERRIES from South Carolina are coming in this direction, and the rush of Northern capital to the sunny Southland is now about to begin in earnest.

THE able Democratic editors were so relieved on finding that Senator Ingalls did not make a speech they had expected him to make the other day that they hailed the cyclone with joy.

A LARGE amount of the valuable sympathy now being wasted on the Kansas farmers that are burning corn in their stoves ought to be saved for the coal merchants who cannot supply them with a fuel as cheap and serviceable as corn. The Kansas farmers are all right, thank you.

LOUISVILLE'S city debt absorbs one-third of her revenues. And Louisville is the home of the star-eyed goddess of reform.

SINCE it has been found possible to cook by electricity there is no reason why the amiable kitchen domestic should hereafter destroy herself by means of the kerosene can. She can effect the same result by using a live wire and with less damage to the surroundings.

BY the exercise of what is known as Senatorial courtesy Mr. Brice of New York will be known and designated as the Senator from Ohio.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Nothing Small About Him.

"As this is to be the last interview I shall ever have with you, Miss Harris," said the rejected lover, brokenly, "I take the opportunity to make you a present of all the bouquets, books, and trinkets I have sent to you during the last six months, together with the numerous theatrical entertainments, concerts, and lunches you have enjoyed at my expense."

"To make me a present of them!" exclaimed the young woman, haughtily. "I do not understand you, Mr. Spoonamore."

"I give them to you absolutely, Miss Harris," said he, picking up his hat. "Heretofore I have looked upon them merely as investments."

He Forgot.

Ferguson (whispering excitedly to his wife at church)—"Jane, I left my money in my other clothes. I have only 10 cents."

Mrs. Ferguson (coldly)—"That will be enough, James. This will be a one-act sermon."

A Needed Precaution.

Dying Philanthropist (making his will)—"I bequeath $1,000,000 to the City of Skedunk for the establishment of a free public library to be known as the Wemlow Library. Got that down?"

Lawyer—"Yes."

Philanthropist—"And the sum of $3,000,000 to the City of Skedunk to be used in fighting the lawyers that will try to break this will. Got that?"

Lawyer—"Yes."

Philanthropist—"Here is a check for $500,000, payable to your order, to remunerate you for drawing up this bequest so it will be ironclad and bomb-proof. Now I can die easy."

No Exempts.

"Joy, and temperance, and repose
Slam the door in the doctor's nose."
But the influenza, with a grin,
Slams it open and brings him in.

PERSONALS.

Rider Haggard has abandoned his tour in Persia on account of the cholera outbreak and will visit Athens instead.

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota is a brilliant and aggressive poker-player. He has the reputation of being phenomenally lucky.

Mrs. Diana Dovey, an eccentric English woman, who has achieved fame and fortune in New York by her skill in doctoring cats, dogs, and birds, has died of the grip.

Chief Justice Corliss of North Dakota refuses to accept railroad passes. He is a youngster, but the people evidently knew what they were about when they put him where he is.

Richard Thomas, who died in West Haven, Conn., recently at the age of 97 years, was born and always lived in the house where he died. The house is believed to have stood 150 years.

Senator Quay and his son Richard have made their plans to leave Washington for Florida Feb. 1. They will spend three or four weeks fishing for tarpon. The Senator is not well and his physician advises rest.

Miss Agnes Beckwith, the female champion swimmer of England, is preparing to make another visit to America during the spring. She is determined this time to accomplish the feat of swimming from Sandy Hook to Rockaway Beach.

Señor Cuesta, a well-informed Spaniard who resides at Atlanta, says: "Spain will be a republic in six months if the boy King dies. There would be no fear of any outbreak or of any lasting trouble, but the country would simply declare itself a republic."

C. P. Huntington recently made the statement to a gentleman with whom he was conversing that he never got the worst of any bargain or business he had yet undertaken. Mr. Huntington appears to have forgotten at the moment his investment of over $600,000 in the New York *Star*.

Mrs. Harrison has all her shoes made to order, and, upon the honor of their maker, the last used is size 3, width C. A dainty foot, and its owner will never have it incased in anything but black shoes, although for light wearing costumes she follows the fad and has her slippers of the color of her gowns.

Justice Brewer is the youngest member of the United States Supreme Court both in years and point of service. He is only 52. The Chief Justice and Justice Harlan are 57. Justice Lamar is 65 and Justice Blatchford is five years his senior. Miller and Field are the same age, 74, and Bradley is the Nestor of the court, having lived 77 years.

Mr. Robert Bagnall of St. Louis is the possessor of a valuable ring once worn by Pope Pius IX. It has an exquisite emerald setting, surrounded by twenty-six pearls, twenty-six diamonds, and numerous smaller stones. The ring was bought in Rome at a sale of personal effects held in accordance with the Pope's directions before his death.

Mrs. Stephen Danforth died Monday in Manchester, Mass., in her 101st year. Until within a short time of her death she consumed a pound of plug tobacco a week. She smoked after each of her three daily meals, and when wakeful in the night she would reach out of bed and take a few whiffs, which never failed to soothe her to slumber.

The Hon. A. W. Smith of Kansas says "heretofore the politicians have drawn the platforms and the farmers have had to stand upon them. Now the scene is about to change, and the farmers are going to draw up the platforms and the politicians will have to stand on them." The weak point in that program is that when farmers begin to dabble in politics they become "professionals" quicker than any other class of men.

CURRENT NOTES.

"When I drink much I can't work, and so I let it alone." "The drinking?" "No, the working."—*Fliegende Blätter.*

Mrs. Fangle—"This Russian influenza is very contagious, is it not?" Fangle—"Yes, even a detective could catch it."—*Life.*

Irate Housewife—"You're always breaking something." Servant—"Sure but I ain't tried it on your record for fault finding."—*Rome Sentinel.*

Bronson—"See here, Cadley, did you tell Smithers I was the meanest white man that ever lived?" Cadley—"No, I didn't draw the color line."—*New York Sun.*

The poet says that "'Tis love which makes the world go round." It also makes the young man "go round" quite frequently Sunday nights.—*Toledo Commercial.*

"You know what a fashion Miss Gauwledge has of quoting proverbs at all times?" "Yes." "Well, last night as I remarked about midnight that I must go, she looked at the clock and murmured, 'Better late than never.'"—*New York Herald.*

"And what do you do, Johnnie, with all the pennies that are given you?" "O, I save 'em up." "That's right. And what do you expect to do with all the money you save?" "O, when I gets enough I'll go and be a Senator from Ohio."—*Toledo Blade.*

Smith—"That was a very interesting lecture of yours on the Catacombs. Did you write it while you were in Rome, or after you returned home?" Spouter—"O, no, I wrote it before I went. Wanted to get it off my mind, you know, so that when I got abroad I'd have nothing to do but enjoy myself."—*Boston Transcript.*

Fashionable Pastor—"I trust, madam, that while you are suffering from this influenza your conscience is at rest?" Fashionable Pietist—"Entirely. I have rigorously performed all my religious duties, and was just executing the last when you came." Fashionable Pastor—"Ah! what was that?" Fashionable Pietist—"I bought a box for the Charity ball."—*New York Truth.*

"Ye have me sympathy, Mrs. Sullivin." "Phwat fur, Mr. O'Brien?" "Your beravement. It's in marnin' costume ye air, I see." "Sure an' it's in aivenin' costoom O'im in. It's me night out. Me missus was afther discardin' her wades an' it wasn't the loikes o' me to refuse sich a garmint, considerin' the missus sucsaydid in obtainin' a new husbin' a-wearin' of em."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Father (to editor)—"I would like you to give my son a chance in your printing office." Editor—"What can the boy do?" Father—"Well, at first he couldn't do anything more than edit your paper and take general charge of the mechanical department, but later on, when he learns sense, he'll be handy to have around to wash windows, keep lamp-chimneys clean, and sift ashes."—*Norwalk Record.*

THE FAIR SYMPOSIUM.

Peoria *Transcript:* Well, Chicago has had the best of the speechmaking in the World's Fair matter, at any rate.

Omaha *Republican:* Chicago's grip on the World's Fair seems to be tightening. St. Louis is out of the race and New York is tired, very tired.

Kansas City *Star:* It will be mortifying to Mr. Depew to reflect that in the contest for the World's Fair site the Chicago delegation beat him at his own game—telling funny stories.

Kearney *Enterprise:* There is a society for the prevention of cruelty in Washington, and yet Mr. Depew is allowed to compare the World's Fair claims of St. Louis to those of Peekskill, N. Y.!

Boston *Globe:* Washington claims to be the best place for the World's Fair because it can bank on the funds of all other cities through Congressional appropriations. This is certainly heavy reasoning.

Galesburg *Register:* If we had the disposal of the question we would locate the Fair at Chicago, but as we cannot do this, for want of authority, we may say that the location, in our opinion, will go to Chicago or Washington—New York is out of the ring.

Cleveland *Plaindealer:* Apart from its being an argument for Chicago, Mr. Jeffery's address is a masterly presentation of what American enterprise backed by the progressive spirit of this country can do. It was from a material point of view a splendid plea for the '92 Fair.

Savannah (Ga.) *News:* Chicago's representatives presented her case strongly, and it is evident that Chicago does not intend to spare any effort to get the Fair. Her people have pluck, energy, and public spirit, and these things will have a great influence with Congress.

Washington *Post:* We are not disposed to favor St. Louis over Chicago in the matter of the World's Fair, but there certainly is a precedent which ought to give hope to St. Louis. The Village of Olney, it will be remembered, got the Illinois State Fair away from Chicago a few years ago.

Kansas City *Times:* In view of the fact that the Chicago delegation which appeared before the Congressional World's Fair Committee was the only one which deposited an affidavit that a $5,000,000 guarantee fund had been subscribed the allusions of St. Louis and New York newspapers to "Chicago's wind" are positively humorous.

Kearney *Enterprise:* The whole New York idea is erroneous. This is a new country. The day of the thirteen original States is past. This is a Union of forty-two States, and the center of population is far west of New York. There is a great metropolis at the head of Lake Michigan. It is the hopeful center of the United States as it exists four hundred years after the landing of Columbus, which the World's Fair will celebrate. The New York idea ignores the growth and expansion of the country. It clings to European standards of measurement. And not all the eloquence of Chauncey M. Depew should blind the eyes of Congress to the facts.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Lady Vivash is a charming widow, and Mrs. Kendal is Lady Vivash. At a ball on the night that the play opens she hears of the return of the lover of her youth—the lover who left her as the result of a slight misunderstanding, but whose memory she has never ceased to cherish. They meet and have an explanation, but he is strangely cold. He has formed a new affection, but for whom? The close of the second act tells this in an effective tableau—it is for Lady Vivash's only daughter.

This is the theme of "The Weaker Sex" by Mr. A. W. Pinero which was seen at Hooley's last evening. It can never be popular, though it is pretty and pathetic, for playgoers do not approve of comedies that end sadly like those of real life. But it affords Mrs. Kendal an opportunity for a touching portrayal of a mother's love. The scene in which Lady Vivash tries to console her shocked child, who has suddenly learned the story of the past, is deeply affecting. It need not be said that it was powerfully enacted. The author has proposed to himself a problem. What shall the hero do? He must leave both women. The last curtain falls on his going away and the picture of mother and daughter locked in an embrace.

The comic element is nicely balanced with the pathetic, but is of a strained, artificial nature. It deals chiefly with that worn-out expedient—a woman's rights advocate. It helps to point the moral, however, implied in the title of the play—"The Weaker Sex."

The young women of the company show to disadvantage. Mr. Kendal is dignified in the ungrateful rôle of the hero. Mr. Wenman is good as a friend of the family, and Mr. Dodson adds another sketch to his many happy bits of caricature. Truly, it is Mrs. Kendal's play, exhibiting her nature in its sincerest moods and her art in well contrasted phases of light and shade.

Lucky for Lamar.

Nebraska State Journal: The Supreme Court of the United States is overworked. Justice Lamar, it is said, is so crowded with the cases he has to write opinions on that he can't get time to prepare that eulogy on Jeff Davis that he is engaged to deliver at no distant day.

Senator Blair's Visionary Scheme.

San Francisco *Alta:* Senator Blair is sure that his appropriation of $70,000,000 to turn the schools over to Federal control would pass if it were not for the Jesuits. This is the first good thing that has been said for the Jesuits this year.

More Effective than Bullets.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* Jefferson Davis made his rebellion experiment thirty years too soon. All that he sought to accomplish by war is being effected now by bulldozing.

AFTER SPAIN'S THRONE.

DON CARLOS PLOTTING TO SUCCEED THE BABY KING ALFONSO.

Prospect of Another Exciting Uprising—Political Complications Continue—Serious Fears Entertained for the Portuguese Crown—Bronson Howard's Picturesque London Home—Johann Strauss Not Coming to America—General Foreign News.

GRATZ, Jan. 15.—Don Carlos has had an interview with his brother, Don Alfonso, in this city, for the purpose of settling upon a policy to be followed in the event of the death of the King of Spain.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Intelligence has been received here that Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, who is now at Gratz, Austria, is plotting a rising in Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—Queen Christina has requested Señor Sagasta to further postpone a solution of the political complication until the absolute restoration of Alfonso.

[Don Carlos, the third Spanish pretender of that name, was born March 30, 1848. His full name is Carlos Maria de los Dolores Juan Isidero Josef Francesco Quirino Antonio Miguel Gabriel Rafael, Duke of Madrid. He claims to be the legitimate King of Spain by the title of Charles VII. His father, Don Juan, was the brother of Don Carlos (Charles VI.), known as Count de Montemolin, in support of whose claims the Carlist risings of 1848, 1855, and 1860 were organized. As Charles VI. died without children, Jan. 13, 1861, his rights devolved upon his brother, Don Juan, who had married, Feb. 6, 1847, the Archduchess Maria Teresa of Austria, Princess of Modena. Their son, the present Don Carlos, who was educated principally in Austria, married, Feb. 4, 1867, Margaret de Bourbon of Bourbon, Princess of Parma, daughter of the late Duke Ferdinand Charles III., Mademoiselle de France, Duchess of Parma, and sister of the late Comte de Chambord (Henry V. of France). In October, 1868, Don Juan abdicated in favor of his son, whose standard was raised in the north of Spain by some of his partisans, April 21, 1872. July 16, in that year, Don Carlos published a proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants of Catalonia, Aragon, and Valencia, calling upon them to take up arms in his cause, and promising to restore to them their ancient liberties; and in the following December Don Alfonso, the brother of Don Carlos, assumed the command of the Carlist bands in Catalonia. Don Carlos himself made his entry into Spain July 15, 1873, announcing that he came for the purpose of saving the country. Since that period the war was waged with remarkable vigor, and the various governments which came into power at Madrid strove in vain to dislodge the Carlists from their strongholds in the north of Spain. When the Republic came to an end and the eldest son of the ex-Queen Isabella returned to Spain as Alfonso XII. Don Carlos still kept up the struggle, but in June, 1876, Tolosa, his last stronghold, fell and he fled to France. July 18, 1881, Don Carlos was expelled from France on the ground of his having ostentatiously allied himself with the partisans of the Comte de Chambord. Don Carlos has five children—the Infanta Blanca, born Sept. 7, 1868; the Infante Jaime, Prince of the Asturias, born June 27, 1870; the Infanta Elvira, born July 28, 1871; the Infanta Beatrix, born March 21, 1874; and the Infanta Alix, born June 29, 1876.]

"MIGHT RATHER THAN RIGHT."

Portuguese Statesmen Deeply Concerned for Their Country's Honor.

LISBON, Jan. 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies Senhor Pimental said:

"The Government has taken office in a grave emergency. Portugal has right on her side, but Great Britain has might. The Government will uphold the rights of the nation. Never losing sight of the nation's honor, it will protect its interests so far as is possible and its dignity absolutely. It will maintain the best possible relations with all other Powers."

He then announced a ministerial program, including various reforms, and said:

"The Ministers will not demand the support of the majority, as they are aware it cannot be given."

Senhor Reirao, the late Minister of Justice, said:

"The majority is without confidence in the political theories of the Ministry, but will loyally aid it in the settlement of all problems involving the honor and dignity of the country."

There is great agitation here today because of the announcement in the papers of the arrival of the British fleet in the Tagus and the departure of Mr. Glynn Petre, the British Minister, tomorrow. Nothing is known of this at the British legation.

The Queen dowager implores the King of Italy to use his influence with England to secure the moderation of demands that imperil the Portuguese throne.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—It is reported that several European statesmen friendly to England have expressed to the Marquis of Salisbury their fears that his action in the Portuguese dispute will afford a pretext for republican activity in Spain and Portugal that will endanger the monarchies there.

EDITOR PARKES' LIBEL SUIT.

Witnesses Implicate the Earl of Euston in Immoral Practices.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by the Press Pub. Co., N. Y. World.]

LONDON, Jan. 15.—There is only one topic of talk here tonight. That is why Earl Euston, in the face of Editor Parkes' plea of justification for the alleged libel, dared to stay and face the music in the preliminary trial at Old Bailey. Euston swore he had only been in the house on Cleveland street once, and was then lured there under a pretense. Editor Park today produced witnesses who swore Euston visited Hammond's house not once, but continuously, and one witness swore he went there with Euston for immoral purposes which Euston thoroughly understood and carried out. Sir Charles Russell subjected all these witnesses to a rigid cross-examination, which involved numerous contradictory details, but they did not swerve from the main fact that Euston was a frequent visitor to the house and had a thorough knowledge of its vile character. Euston himself was called as a witness and denied in toto the evidence of these witnesses. His counsel pleaded their testimony was tainted, but no motive was shown why this tainted evidence should be utilized against Euston, and Parkes' counsel pointed out that evidence of this nature could hardly come from other than tainted sources. One point in John Saul's evidence was significant. He said his first statement incriminating aristocratic customers at Hammond's house was made to Scotland Yard officials, and intimated the reason he was willing to testify was because Hammond had introduced the telegraph boys to break up the nefarious business he and others had been carrying on for years.

Saul testified that in May, 1887, he met the Earl of Euston in Piccadilly and drove with him to Hammond's house, where they committed a criminal act.

The Earl of Euston testified that, with the exception of the time when in consequence of receiving the card in Piccadilly he visited Hammond's house and left it indignant upon learning its true character, he was never in Cleveland street in his life. He did not know the witness Saul, and denied that he had made any of the visits to Hammond's house testified to by the preceding witnesses.

STRAUSS IS NOT COMING.

He Does Not Expect to Visit America—Millocker's New Operetta.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

VIENNA, Jan. 15.—Johann Strauss, the waltz king, who a few days ago gave his ideas about the valse music of the future, calls my attention to a dispatch in the London Times from its Berlin correspondent to the effect that Johann Strauss and his orchestra had passed through that city on the way to New York. Herr Strauss says there is no truth in the statement, and that as far as he can foresee he will never have another opportunity of revisiting America, an announcement which all those who had the pleasure of listening to him there sixteen years ago will hear with regret. As I saw Edward Strauss, the orchestra leader of the Volksgarten concerts, hopping along the street this afternoon, I am at a loss to account for the Strauss who is about to do America.

Millocker's new opera, "Der Arme Jonathan" (Poor Jonathan), which avowedly has been designed for exportation beyond the seas, will not have, I think, in America the same success which its predecessor, "The Beggar Student," met with. The music is light and sparkling, but it leaves much to be desired in originality. Several songs have a catching Viennese swing, but as a general thing the music is distinctly reminiscent. Among other things "Swanee River" is boldly interpolated without the printed announcement to that effect which is customary and courteous. One song in the score sung by Fräulein Seebold has promise of great organ-grinding popularity. It is "Wilst du mein Liebste sein?" It is a maddening, unforgettable, and epidemical refrain, from which I warn all those whose have suffered from "Sweet Violets" in the past from hearing. The work is by Herr Ottman of the *Neue Freie Presse* and Julius Bauer. Despite the undoubted journalistic talent of the pair the book is a poor one. The scene gravitates between Monte Carlo and Boston. Van Der Gold, the richest millionaire in America, embarrassed by the weight of his coin, changes places with poor Jonathan. Jonathan cuts quite a figure at Monte Carlo for a time and gets indigestion, physical and mental. Then comes the conclusion. Money is not everything, after all. Van Der Gold gets over the indigestion, too, by shipping before the mast, and finally wins the lass he loves, but, with feminine forethought, she does not marry him until by a conditional clause in the contract with poor Jonathan he forfeits the fortune and is got rid of with a pension. Van Der Gold is again the richest millionaire in America and marries the pretty girl, who will doubtless do her best to diminish his heavy burden.

DISQUIETING NEWS FROM BRAZIL.

Prominent Men Under Arrest for Revolutionary Action—Pinto in High Favor.

LISBON, Jan. 15.—Advices from Brazil are disquieting. It is said that the brother of the present Minister of Agriculture, four ex-Ministers, three Senators, and several Deputies have been arrested as implicated in the attempted revolution of Dec 18.

The Provisional Government has ordered that the use of the calendar with saints' names for each day be discontinued, and that Comte's Positivist calendar be substituted therefor. This calendar substitutes the name of some eminent man for a saint's name for each day, divides the year into thirteen months, and dedicates the months to Moses, Homer, Shakspeare, Dante, etc., substituting these for the names now in use.

Serpa Pinto's photographs are selling at a premium. In front of the Necessidades Palace an altar has been erected surmounted by a portrait of Pinto and decorated with scrolls bearing the words, "No surrender of shire or Nyassaland," etc. Passers-by are requested to subscribe towards a sword of honor for Pinto.

BRONSON HOWARD IN LONDON.

Picturesque Home of the American Playwright in St. John's Wood.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Jan. 15.—There is a picturesque little house in Elm Tree road, St. John's Wood, called "Sandy Hook." It is the London home of the popular American dramatist, who has not, however, occupied it for three years, during which time he has been doing successful work for the American stage. His last work, "Shenandoah," is said to be one of the best plays of its class which has been produced for many years. We have seen in London how a local story can interest the public when it is a good one. "Held by the Enemy" was purely an American play, but it dealt with common passions of our race and appealed to universal sympathies. So does "Shenandoah," by Bronson Howard, who has arrived in London to take up quarters at "Sandy Hook" for some time to come, and we are likely to see "Shenandoah" at a West End house early next season. Mrs. Howard, we regret to say, was somewhat inhospitably received on her arrival in London by an attack of influenza. She, however, is rapidly recovering.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Opening of the Prussian Diet and Speech of the Emperor.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—The Prussian Diet was opened today. The speech calling the session to order said it afforded the Emperor much joy to announce that the foreign relations of Germany were good in every quarter. The speech was chiefly devoted to matters of internal reform, the income tax, the acquirement of private railways, and the establishment of leasehold estates for small farmers. The Emperor also expressed the hope that lasting peace would be established between the mine-owners and their employés.

The Emperor, in his speech, expressed profound sorrow for the death of Dowager Empress Augusta and paid a high tribute to her charity.

The finances of Prussia, the Emperor said, are in a favorable condition. Although the revenue for the next few fiscal years is not expected to equal that of 1889 the expenses will not be decreased. The matricular contributions for 1891 will be largely increased. The present favorable conditions do not free the Government from relieving the future by increasing the redemption of the national debt. The charges and salaries of officials, especially of the lower and middle ranks, and the expenses incurred in the interest of art, science, and agriculture will be increased. A bill providing for a reform in taxation by extending the scope of the measure of 1889 to the income tax, and by transferring the real property tax to the combined communal districts will be submitted. A bill will also be submitted providing for the purchase of private railways and for the extension of the State railway network.

An Order from the Pope.

ROME, Jan. 15.—The Pope has issued an encyclical that sets forth the principles which shall guide Catholics in their relations toward the State. They must obey the State, it is declared, when such a course does not entail disobedience to the divine laws. In countries where the State opposes Catholicism Catholics must combat the enemy, but must not tie the church to any political party.

Wild Rumor About the Czar.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—There is a rumor here that the Czar has gone insane, owing to the chronic state of fear in which he lives and the events of the last three weeks. He is said to be in a condition of the deepest despondency, and insists that his death is drawing near. It is also alleged that he is in the habit of soothing his nerves with morphine.

Earthquake in Austria.

VIENNA, Jan. 15.—Several earthquake shocks were felt in Corinthia last night. The movement was from southeast to northwest. A performance was being given at the theater in Klagenfurt when the shocks were felt. A false alarm of fire was raised, and the audience became panic-stricken and fled. No one was hurt.

Nine Fishermen Drowned.

DUBLIN, Jan. 15.—By the upsetting of their boats in Donegal Bay yesterday nine fishermen were drowned. A storm came up before the men could reach the shore.

The Squadron Leaves Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 15.—The United States squadron sailed from this port today. It will visit Carthagena, Barcelona, Toulon, Trieste, Malta, and Algiers, and will return here.

A $2,000,000 Failure.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Artalo Bros., foreign bankers, with houses in London, Paris, and Madrid, have been declared bankrupt. Their liabilities are £400,000.

Emin Pasha Has a Relapse.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 15.—Emin Pasha has had a relapse. His condition is once more so serious as to cause grave fears for his recovery.

NOT PREPARING TO QUIT BUSINESS.

Denial of a Report Regarding the Minnesota Thresher Company's Affairs.

STILLWATER, Minn., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—A telegram from Boston stating that the directors were preparing to wind up the affairs of the Minnesota Thresher company caused a sensation in business circles here. The concern has a capital of over $3,000,000 and employs five hundred men. The Minnesota Thresher company bought the assets of the Northwestern Car Works in January, 1889, issuing bonds in the sum of $1,600,000. They sold a part of the bonds to their own stockholders at 50 cents on the dollar in cash, the purchasers surrendering stock for the other 50 cents on the dollar. These bonds so disposed of are now outstanding.

Manager Fogel said today that there is no truth in the report that the company is about to go out of business. As proof of the statement he exhibited telegrams from A. D. S. Bell, President of the company, saying that the annual meeting in Boston Monday was satisfactory and entirely unanimous, except for a small minority who have continually been in opposition and have worked at all times to bring about the liquidation of the company; also that at this meeting arrangements were made for placing the balance of the stock at satisfactory figures, thereby putting the concern in funds for doing business on as large a scale as ever before.

Speakers, singers, and actors use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral: also Ayer's Almanac.

SUES BYRNES FOR LIBEL.

VICTORIA WOODHULL'S HUSBAND AFTER THE NEW YORK INSPECTOR.

Alleged That the Latter Has Slandered Victoria Woodhull and Her Sister, Tennie Claflin—How Chairman Walker's Adverse Decision Is Received—Hilton's Compromise in the Stewart Will Contest—A Chinese Mayor Inaugurated.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Biddulph Martin, the London banker and husband of Victoria Woodhull, is said to have hired a house in New York and is going to institute suits of criminal libel against certain persons and papers for defamation of his wife and of her sister, Tennie Claflin, the wife of Sir Francis Cook. Sir Francis Cook, who, besides being a Baronet in England, is known as the Viscount of Monserrat in Portugal, is said to have offered a reward of $50,000 for the discovery of the author of reports about his family. Just now they are said to be especially after Inspector Byrnes' scalp because he recently published a signed article in a Brooklyn paper in which he called the two women "charming adventuresses."

Inspector Byrnes was visited by a reporter tonight. "This is all news to me," he said, "but all I have to say is that if the statement is true, and Tennie Claflin and Victoria Woodhull, or either of them, have hired a house in this town and propose to bring an action for criminal libel against me for something I may or may not have said, I am quite sure that when the proper time comes I shall not only defend the case but shall be able to answer all their possible charges and allegations thoroughly and to the satisfaction of the court and the public."

That was all the Inspector cared to say on the subject, except to intimate that he would rather enjoy a legal contest of the character indicated, and that it might be a case that would develop some interesting features. He declined to be any more particular and seemed to think he had already transcended the bounds of discretion in saying as much as he had.

WALKER'S ADVERSE RULING.

What the Northwestern-Union Pacific People Have to Say About It.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The directors of the Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern railroads have not yet held any meetings, so it is not known what action will be taken regarding the adverse decision of Chairman Walker. President Hughitt of the Northwestern believes that the reorganization of the association will lead the allied roads out of the difficulty without any withdrawal becoming incumbent upon any of the members. He said today: "A committee was appointed, of which Mr. Walker is to be Chairman, to introduce a plan to be approved by the Presidents and Managers of the reorganized association. This action was taken in view of the recommendations by the Chairman, Mr. Walker, that the association, as at present organized, was ineffective because it didn't include many railways that were in competition with roads members of the association. It is clear that this committee on reorganization has the task before it of presenting a plan which will recognize the present condition of affairs between all the companies."

Sidney Dillon of the Union Pacific had nothing more to say than this: "Chairman Walker has made a certain decision. What of it? What are they going to do about it? Shall we tear up our rails to satisfy an association which is a dead letter?"

SURRENDERED BY HENRY HILTON.

Offering Five Millions to the Contesting Stewart Heirs to Stop Proceedings.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Henry Hilton, ex-Judge and ex-confidential manager for the late Alexander T. Stewart, is going to surrender $5,000,000 to the contesting heirs, in order to stop all further legal proceedings. It was learned tonight that this disbursement on the part of Hilton was the result of a conference between him and Charles J. Clinch, his co-executor, who had just arrived from Europe, at which interview, Tuesday evening, in the Hilton mansion, nearly all of the lawyers interested in the case were present.

It was also ascertained that the compromise grew out of overtures made by the contestants, who preferred to accept a liberal slice of the Stewart estate rather than wait for a larger share. These overtures suited Judge Hilton quite well, for he has long been anxious that a peaceable settlement should be made in order to avoid any further publicity concerning his peculiar transactions. The precise terms of this compromise will probably be made public tomorrow.

INAUGURATION OF A CHINESE MAYOR.

Jew Shing Pon Inducted Into Office with Highly Interesting Ceremonies.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Jew Shing Pon, the Chinese "Yoon Fah Goon Soo Cean Sung," or Mayor-elect, was inaugurated with elaborate ceremonies in Mott street this afternoon. The hour appointed for the circus to begin was 2 p. m., and shortly before that every citizen of Chinatown began to crack watermelon seeds in honor of the approaching august event. The procession consisted of a carriage containing two smiling Chinese gentlemen wearing gorgeously embroidered petticoats, the royal robes of Mott street. One of the dignitaries was Jew Shing Pon, the new Mayor, and the other an old and popular Chinese merchant, a sort of Chinese Jay Gould, who, though he doesn't own any railroad stocks, controls so many shares in the shark's fin and bamboo shoot firms that his voice is potent in deciding who shall or shall not be Chinese Mayor. The procession made the round of the Chinese stores. As the last ceremony of the inauguration, Jew Shing Pon was made to kneel before Kwan Goon, the great Joss of Chinatown, and amidst the burning Joss-sticks and the aromatic odor of roast pig he took the oath of office. Gwan Gwin Shing Te, a brand-new Lun Gee Tong god, was duly installed in the new Chinese temple at No. 6 Mott street this afternoon. The new god was put as near the ceiling as possible so that he will have to go through only one solid Christian roof when he gets in a hurry to communicate with his associates in the spiritual land regarding the fan-tan quarrels and other affairs of his devotees.

AMERICAN CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Annual Meeting of the Society in New York—New Officers Elected.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The members of the American Society of Civil Engineers held their annual meeting today at their headquarters, No. 127 East Twenty-third street. President Max J. Becker, Chief Engineer of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg railroad, called the engineers to order. Secretary John Bogart announced that the Norman medal for the best paper on engineering presented to the society during the year had been awarded to Theodore Cooper of New York for a paper on "American Railway Bridges." James D. Schuyler of California won the $50 cash prize for the best paper describing in detail accomplished works of construction, their cost and manner of execution, and the errors in design and execution. Sanford Fleming, Chairman of the Committee on Standard Time, said that he had sent circulars to 387 railroad officials asking them if they favored standard time. Out of the 232 replies received 215 were favorable and only seventeen were unfavorable. Ninety-four were in favor of having Congress make the change in 1890, sixty-two in 1891, twenty-six in 1892, and thirty-one gave no date. The meeting decided subsequently to send a memorial to Congress asking that the new system be adopted.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, William P. Shine; Vice-Presidents, A. Foley and Mendes Cohen; Secretary, John Bogart; Treasurer, George S. Greene; Directors, Charles B. Brush, Theodore Voorhees, Robert Van Buren, William Ludlow, and William G. Curtis.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Bad Treatment of American Sailors by the Colombians—Broker Hollins' Story.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Arthur McNeil, one of the crew of the American schooner Julien of this port, which was seized off the San Blas coast by the Colombian gunboat La Popa, returned to this city today. He says the crew of the Julien received bad treatment at the hands of the Cartegenan negro soldiers, who sneered at the Stars and Stripes as they pillaged the vessel and laughed at the possibility of the United States Government doing anything for the protection of American sailors abroad.

A Passaic Clergyman's Trials.

The congregation of St. John's Episcopal Church of Passaic, N. J., which includes the most wealthy and cultured citizens of the place, have been finding much fault with their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Howland, during the last few years. Today, however, they are tendering him their sympathy and requesting him to remain. Mrs. Howland has employed ex-Judge Daly of Brooklyn to secure a divorce for her. Mrs. Howland is of a social disposition, with an ambition to take part in public balls and entertainments of a sporting character, and is fond of horseback riding while her husband conducts himself as a clergyman is expected to do, and has made an effort to induce Mrs. Howland to modify her conduct. Their temperaments differ radically, and the consequence has been continual domestic broils, which account for the dullness and unsociability of the clergyman.

Told by Broker Hollins.

The cross-examination of Broker Frank C. Hollins in the case before Referee Bluford Wilson to determine the validity of certain bonds of the St. Louis & Chicago railroad was continued today at No. 36 Wall street. Mr. Hollins testified that after he ceased to be the company's fiscal agent there was a debt balance against it of $58,000. To make up the deficiency by advice of counsel he sold at public auction $40,000 worth of the company's bonds—their property, but which he held. These bonds were bought in by a dummy named Blydenburg, employed by Hollins, half of them at 39 per cent of their face value and the other half at 40. The company was given credit for the sale. Mr. Hollins denied that the railroad company had ever bought their own bonds at more than their par value.

Close of the Barye Exhibition.

The Barye and contemporaries display, the most notable art exhibition ever held in this country and one of the most remarkable and important ever held in the world, closed at the American Art Galleries this evening. This exhibition, with "The Angelus" as the star attraction, had been open two months and was seen by about 74,000 paying visitors at 50 cents each. "The Angelus" will be immediately taken to Chicago by James F. Sutton, the President of the Art Association. It will be shown Saturday evening in the private gallery of James W. Ellsworth, President of the Chicago Exposition company, to the members of the Chicago press and their families prior to being placed on exhibition Sunday afternoon in a special gallery in the Exposition Art Building.

The Rugia's Stormy Voyage.

The steamship Rugia, which arrived from Hamburg late last night, Capt. Karlowa, brings news of one of the most stormy voyages known for years. The Rugia left Hamburg Dec. 26 and Havre two days later. She arrived here seven days overdue with 254 emigrants and 78 cabin passengers. Notwithstanding the bad weather there were no fatal accidents on board and all now are ashore comparatively well.

Berkeley Ladies' Athletic Club.

The Berkeley Ladies' Athletic Club was opened tonight. It is the first organization of the kind in this country, and is fitted up with billiard tables, bowling halls, a swimming pool, and other accessories of an athletic club-house. Some of the leaders of New York society are interested in it, and Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. W. C. Whitney, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Henry Villard, and others attended the opening tonight.

THEY WANT CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE.

A Canadian Paper on Commercial Relations with the United States.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 15.—The *Globe*, in an editorial on Canada's commercial relations with the United States, says:

If the Americans will agree to continental free trade the Canadians will heartily consent to it. But if they refuse to do so, thinking that annexation will result, they will make a huge blunder. If Canada could be cold-shouldered into the Union the latter would find her a very undesirable acquisition.

Trial of Gilman P. Robinson.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The trial of Gilman P. Robinson, ex-registrar of Brown's University, has been continued to the March term on the representation of counsel for the defendant that he has not had sufficient time to examine the books. It was brought out in the argument that ex-President Robinson paid over to the trustees $15,000 to cover the alleged shortage in his son's accounts. The belief is that the case will never be tried.

Constitutional Catarrh.

No single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, the mind—one or more, and sometimes all, yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force, and breaks up the most robust of constitutions. Ignored, because but little understood, by most physicians, impotently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved of it this side of the grave. It is time, then, that the popular treatment of this terrible disease by remedies within the reach of all passed into hands at once competent and trustworthy. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by Dr. Sanford in the preparation of his Radical Cure has won the hearty approval of thousands. It is instantaneous in affording relief in all head colds, sneezing, snuffling, and obstructed breathing, and rapidly removes the most oppressive symptoms, clearing the head, sweetening the breath, restoring the senses of smell, taste, and hearing, and neutralizing the constitutional tendency of the disease towards the lungs, liver, and kidneys.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and an IMPROVED INHALER; price, $1.

Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.



No Rheumatiz About Me!

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, Sciatic, sudden, sharp and nervous Pains, Strains, and Weaknesses. The first and only pain-killing Plaster. A new and infallible antidote to pain, inflammation, and weakness. Utterly unlike and vastly superior to all other plasters. At all druggist, 25 cents; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass.

If you have a
COLD or COUGH,
acute or leading to
CONSUMPTION,
SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
OF LIME AND SODA
IS SURE CURE FOR IT.

This preparation contains the stimulating properties of the *Hypophosphites* and fine *Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.* Used by physicians all the world over. It is as *palatable as milk.* Three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil. A perfect Emulsion, better than all others made. For all forms of *Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis,* **CONSUMPTION,** Scrofula, and as a Flesh Producer there is nothing like SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is sold by all Druggists. Let no one by profuse explanation or impudent entreaty induce you to accept a substitute.

THE SEMINOLE, WINTER PARK,
ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA.

This new and elegant hotel, accommodating four hundred guests, will be opened Jan. 1, 1890, under the able management of Mr. W. F. Paige, so well known as the successful manager of the great "Kaaterskill" in the Catskill Mountains. It is superbly located upon high land, between two beautiful lakes, the ground gently sloping to the shores of both, and from the promenade on top eleven lakes can be seen. Everything that human ingenuity can devise has been provided to make this beautiful house attractive and homelike for old and young. Sleepers from New York without change. All trains stop at Winter Park. Send for guide. Address W. F. PAIGE, Winter Park, Orange County, Fla.

NEW WINTER RESORT.
THE PRINCESS ANNE,
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.
Season Opens Feb. 1.

On the Atlantic Ocean, 18 miles east of Norfolk. Accessible by Norfolk & Virginia Beach Railroad, which connects at Norfolk with all lines of travel. Hotel and appointments unsurpassed. Address S. E. CRITTENDEN, Manager, 44 Broadway, Room 4, New York.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF CANCER AND TUMORS WITHOUT THE KNIFE. Book Free. L. D. McMICHAEL, M. D., 180 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Notice to Our Friends and Patrons.

The explosion of our boilers on the 10th inst. has made it necessary for us to put in a 40-horse power Thomson-Houston Electric Motor. We were disabled to such an extent by the accident that we were unable to run Saturday (the 11th inst.), but having put in the largest Electric Motor ever put in for such a purpose we have our machinery all running, and assure our customers that we will take care of their orders with as much dispatch now as before the accident. We trust our friends will bear with us for whatever delay their orders may have suffered in delivery or shipment. We have a force working night and day, and shall have our stock and building in as good shape in a few days as they were before the explosion occurred. The explosion did not affect our manufacturing departments in any way whatever; our boilers and machinery being the only parts of the plant that were wrecked; these we have replaced by an Electric Motor as above stated, and we wish to contradict rumors to the effect that our presses and machinery would have to be reset. Our machinery is in the same position that it was before the explosion. Our shipping rooms and part of our stationery stock suffered, but with the large stock we had stored we are able to fill all orders for stationery and manufactured work as promptly as heretofore. All departments are in full operation.

Thanking you for past favors, and trusting that you will favor us with your future orders, we are, Yours truly,

JOHN MORRIS COMPANY,
118 & 120 Monroe-st.
Jan. 15, 1890.

"Nulla Vestigia Retrorsum."

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Never Grows
Less Secure,
Less Prosperous,
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Less Trusted.

Assets Jan. 1, 1890	$11,528,649.30
Liabilities "	9,163,115.24
Surplus Jan. 1, 1890	$2,365,534.06

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1889.

Life Department.

Number of Life Policies written to date	58,185
New Life Insurance written in 1889	$8,426,650.00
(A gain over 1888 of more than $1,000,000.)	
Paid Life Policy-Holders to date	5,406,955.48
" " " in 1889	553,311.80

Accident Department.

Number of Accident Policies written to date	1,619,588
" " " " in 1889	104,348
" " Claims paid in 1889	14,428
Whole Number Accident Claims paid	201,591
Amount Accident Claims paid in 1889	$1,026,552.52
Whole amount Accident Claims paid	12,063,685.24

Total Losses paid both depts. - $17,470,640.72

JAS. G. BATTERSON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
JOHN E. MORRIS, Assistant Secretary.

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And is the best climate during winter and spring for bronchial and pulmonary troubles.

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Waters an unequaled specific for rheumatism, gout, dyspepsia, malaria, nervous exhaustion, etc.

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And the Mountain Park Hotel is unexcelled in cuisine, comforts, and sanitary conditions.

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People should read about wide-open gambling in Chicago in THE CHICAGO EAGLE, and learn how the police disregard the City Council's order to close the gambling houses.



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Do not be imposed on by any of the numerous imitations, substitutes, etc., which are flooding the world. There is only one Swift's Specific, and there is nothing like it. Our remedy contains no Mercury, Potash, Arsenic, or any poisonous substance whatever. It builds up the general health from the first dose, and has never failed to eradicate contagious blood poison and its effects from the system. Be sure to get the genuine. Send your address for our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, which will be mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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Does not disinfect or deodorize; it prevents.
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Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of the patient; it is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. Over 100,000 drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe they quit drinking of their own free will. 48 page book of particulars free. For sale by all druggists. Special retail agents, Buck & Rayner, [illegible]; Dale & Sempill, Clark and Madison-sts. Trade supplied by Peter Van Schaack and Sons, Robt. Stevenson & Co., Morrisson, Plummer & Co and Lord Owen & Co., Chicago.

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INFLUENZA

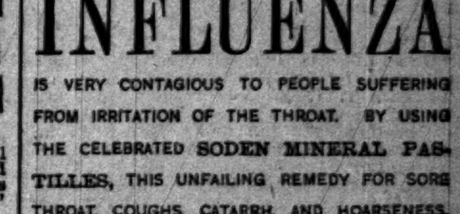
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DEMAND EQUAL RIGHTS.

MEMBERS OF THE AFRO-AMERICAN LEAGUE RAISE THEIR STANDARD.

In a Stirring Speech T. T. Fortune of New York Outlines the Policy of the Confederation of Colored Men and Announces That All Allegiance to Political Parties Will Be Thrown Off Unless the African Race Is Given Full Citizenship.

The meeting to organize an Afro-American League, National in its scope, was opened in the Madison Street Theater yesterday morning. Delegates were present from the organizations in twenty-one States and the District of Columbia, but the number of delegates from Illinois more than exceeded the number from all the other States. The convention was called by T. Thomas Fortune, editor of the New York *Age* and editorial writer on the New York *Sun*. The delegates are in sympathy with him, and agree with him perfectly as to the aims of the National organization, consequently what he said in his speech in the afternoon concerning the political action it would be wisest for the colored voters to take may be taken as the expression of the convention as a whole.

During the forenoon session Fortune was chosen Temporary Chairman and F. L. Barnett, editor of the Chicago *Conservator*, and Harry C. Smith, editor of the Cleveland *Gazette*, were selected as Temporary Secretaries. The following were appointed members of the Committee on Credentials: J. A. Brockett, Massachusetts; H. C. C. Astwood, New York; D. M. Washington, Pennsylvania; N. J. C. Chambers, North Carolina; J. B. Hawkins, Kentucky; S. R. Mapies, Tennessee; B. T. Thornton, Indiana; Charles A. Cottrell, Ohio; T. Q. Smith, Iowa; Daniel Cole, Michigan; S. P. Bell, Wisconsin; J. H. Pelnam, Missouri; E. H. Morris, Illinois; S. R. Overal, Nebraska; J. Q. Adams, Minnesota; W. H. Smith, Georgia; D. W. Williams, Texas; T. T. Symmons, District of Columbia; Martin Q. Davis, Washington; T. H. Hackley, Colorado; Thomas Glover, Kansas.

The committee went to work and the convention adjourned and reconvened at 2 o'clock in Quinn chapel on Fourth avenue, near Van Buren street. Mr. Fortune was called for and spoke as follows:

RE-EMANCIPATION NEEDED.

We are here today, representatives of 8,000,000 freemen, who know our rights and have the courage to defend them. It is proper that we meet for such high purpose upon the free soil of Illinois. It is here that Elijah Lovejoy died that we might be free, and it is here that Abraham Lincoln lived.

It is a matter of history that the abolition of slavery was the fruit of the fiercest and most protracted agitation in the history of social reform. Begun, practically, by Benjamin Lundy in 1816, having been the chief bone of contention in the very birth of the Republic, the agitation for the emancipation of the slave did not cease until Abraham Lincoln issued the emancipation proclamation. When emancipation was an established fact, when the slave had been made a freeman, and the freeman had been made a citizen, the Nation reached the conclusion that its duty was fully discharged. A reaction set in after the second election of Gen. Grant and terminated after the election of Mr. Hayes in 1876, when the Afro-American citizen was turned over to the tender mercies of his late masters. Deserted by the Nation, deserted by the party he had served in peace and in war, left poor and defenseless to fight a foe who had baffled the entire Nation through four years of bloody and destructive war, the Afro-American in every situation has proved himself true to the duty imposed upon him, true to his country, true to his friends, rising always and at all times to the sublime principles which are the bedrock of the Federal Union.

It is time to call a halt. It is time to begin to fight fire with fire. It is time to rebuke the treachery of friends in the only way that treachery should be rebuked. We have been patient so long that many believe we are incapable of resenting insult, outrage, and wrong; we have so long accepted uncomplainingly all that injustice and cowardice and insolence heaped upon us that many imagine we are compelled to submit and have not the manhood necessary to resent such conduct.

We here demand that it perform its part in the contract which alone can justify the sacrifices we have been called upon to make. If it cannot do this then it has ceased to be the party of Lincoln, of Sumner, of Wilson, and of Logan, and deserves to die, and will die, that another party may rise to finish the uncompleted work, even as the Whig party died that the Republican party might triumph in the Nation. I speak as an Afro-American first, last, and all the time, ready to stab to death any party which robs me of my confidence and vote and straightway asks me what I am going to do about it.

THE WISDOM OF EXPERIENCE.

As for the Republican party, the Prohibition party, the Democratic party, I speak with the wisdom of experience when I declare that none of them cares a fig for the Afro-American further than it can use him. If we shall serve the party and the men, as Afro-Americans, who serve us best in the present posture of our citizenship, we shall follow the dictates of the highest wisdom and the most approved philosophy. It will be sound policy on the part of the leagues here assembled to leave each local league free to pursue such political course in its immediate community as the best interests of the race seem to dictate. In national affairs it does not seem wise for the league to commit itself officially to any party. We have served parties long enough without benefit to the race. It is now time for parties to serve us, if they desire our support.

In concluding the speaker named as reasons justifying the organization of the Afro-American League the almost universal suppression of the colored ballot in the South; the universal and lamentable reign of lynch and mob law, of which colored men are the victims, in the South; the unequal distribution of the school funds; the odious and demoralizing chain-gang penitentiary system of the South; the almost universal tyranny of the common carriers in the South, which will not permit colored and white people to ride in the same cars; and the discrimination practiced by those who conduct places of public accommodation and amusement. To do away with these wrongs he suggested that the league should establish an Afro-American bank with branches all over the country; establish a bureau of immigration for the purpose of scattering colored people more generally over the country; establish a committee on legislation to watch Federal and State legislation and prevent the passage of laws harmful to the colored people; to establish a bureau of technical industrial education to train the colored men to become artisans, farmers, and laborers, and to establish a bureau of coöperative industry which would stimulate the business instinct of the colored citizen.

WILL NOT RUN AWAY.

Speaking of the Republican politicians Fortune said: "All those men who have profited by disorganization and fattened on our labor by class and corporate legislation will oppose this Afro-American movement. In the intensity of their opposition they may resort to the cowardly argument of violence; but are we to remain forever inactive, the victims of extortion and duplicity, on this account? We propose to accomplish our purposes by the peaceful methods of agitation, through the ballot, and the courts, but if others use the weapons of violence to combat our peaceful arguments it is not for us to run away. What is worth having is worth fighting for."

The evening entertainment at the First Regiment Armory commenced at 9 o'clock with an address of welcome to the visiting delegates by ex-State Senator J. W. E. Thomas. T. T. Fortune replied, speaking briefly the thanks of the delegates and then elaborating upon the four objects which he hopes the convention will accomplish.

Mrs. Lettie Trent recited a humorous selection, Miss Mollie Marshall sang a song, and short speeches were made by Sidney Hinton of Indiana, W. A. Pledger of Georgia, L. Still of Philadelphia, and R. Williams of Texas. The dancing then commenced and was kept up until long after midnight, with an intermission for supper.

COMPLETES ITS SYSTEM TO CHICAGO.

Significance of C. L. Colby's Election as President of the St. Paul & Northern.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The election of President C. L. Colby of the Wisconsin Central to the Presidency of the St. Paul & Northern Pacific railway, as announced from Minneapolis tonight, is significant, railroad-men say here, of the consolidation of the Northern Pacific and Wisconsin Central roads, thus giving the former a direct line into Chicago. The St. Paul & Northern Pacific road is the connecting link between the Wisconsin Central and Northern Pacific road, running as it does from Minneapolis to Brainerd, Minn., a distance of 127 miles. With the Colby and Villard combination in practical control of this division the system into Chicago is complete.

The Will of the Late Judge Kelley.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 15.—The will of the late Congressman William D. Kelley was admitted to probate today. All his property is bequeathed to his wife and four children, but the executor in his petition for letters of administration did not give any estimate of the value of the estate. It is understood, however, that Mr. Kelley was possessed of considerable real estate.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Thursday:

For Illinois, fair, preceded by light local snows, colder northerly winds.

For Indiana, light snow or rain, followed by fair weather, colder, northwesterly winds, cold wave.

For Lower Michigan, light snow, colder, northwesterly winds.

For Upper Michigan, fair, preceded by light snow in eastern portion, generally colder, westerly winds.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 15—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity—Snow, followed by clearing weather, colder, brisk westerly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n for 12 hours
Montreal	30.36	20	24	Calm.	Snow..	....
Minnedosa	30.68	—20	—14	W	Clear..	....
Medicine Hat	30.74	—20	—20	Calm.	Clear..	....
New York	30.10	44	48	S. W.	Cl'udy	1.22
Washington, D. C.	30.08	40	50	S.	Cl'udy	....
Norfolk, Va	30.14	58	58	S. E..	Cl'udy	....
Charleston, S. C	30.16	64	66	S.	Clear..	.02
Jacksonville, Fla	30.18	68	78	S. E..	Clear.	.06
Pensacola, Fla	30.10	70	74	W	Cl'udy	....
Vicksburg, Miss	30.34	46	66	N.....	Fair...	2.44
New Orleans, La	30.20	66	76	N.....	Rain...	.84
Galveston, Tex	30.40	52	52	N.....	Clear..	.52
Nashville, Tenn	30.28	40	58	N. W.	Cl'udy	.64
Cincinnati, O	.....	..	..	.....	.....	....
Buffalo, N. Y	29.92	40	44	S. W.	Rain..	.10
Oswego, N. Y	29.94	40	42	S. W.	Cl'udy	.22
Rochester, N. Y	29.96	42	44	S. W.	Rain...	.12
Erie, Pa	29.96	40	48	W	Rain...	.16
Cleveland, O	30.08	38	48	N. ...	Cl'udy	.16
Sandusky, O	30.00	32	44	W	Cl'udy	.04
Toledo, O	30.02	36	40	N. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Detroit, Mich	30.00	36	38	......	Cl'udy	....
Alpena, Mich	30.04	26	32	N. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Manistee, Mich	30.12	26	30	N.....	Snow..	.02
Grand Haven, Mich	30.06	32	36	N.....	Snow..	....
Marquette, Mich	30.26	18	26	N. W.	Snow..	.02
Port Huron, Mich	30.02	34	38	W	Cl'udy	.04
Chicago	30.12	24	36	N. W.	Snow..	.02
Milwaukee, Wis	30.14	24	34	N. W.	Snow..	.02
Green Bay, Wis	30.26	18	26	N.....	Clear..	....
La Crosse, Wis	30.40	10	12	N. W.	Fair...	....
Duluth, Minn	30.52	0	8	S. E..	Clear..	....
St. Paul, Minn	30.52	2	6	N. W.	Clear..	....
Davenport, Ia	30.36	12	30	N. W.	Snow..	.06
Des Moines, Ia	30.56	0	16	N. W.	Clear..	....
Dubuque, Ia	30.38	14	20	N.....	Clear..	.02
Cairo, Ill	30.32	32	42	W ..	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Ill	30.30	20	38	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
St. Louis, Mo	30.38	24	40	N. W.	Clear..	....
Springfield, Mo	30.56	14	28	N. W.	Clear..	....
Omaha, Neb	30.76	— 6	0	N. W.	Clear..	.01
Huron, Dak	30.02	34	38	W	Cl'udy	.04
Sioux City, Ia	30.78	—10	— 6	N. W.	Clear..	....
Moorhead, Minn	30.60	—12	14	N. W.	Clear..	....
St. Vincent	30.64	—22	—22	......	......	....
Bismarck, Dak	30.76	—16	— 8	S. W.	Clear..	....
Fort Buford	30.74	—20	— 8	S.....	Clear..	....
Helena, Mont	30.84	— 4	— 4	N. W.	Clear..	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.48	10	..	S.....	Rain ..	.12
Denver, Colo	30.40	20	30	S.....	Clear..	....
Dodge City, Kas	30.76	6	10	N.....	Clear..	....
El Paso, Tex	30.44	42	30	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.32	42	..	......	......	....
*Portland, Ore	30.54	36	..	S.....	Cl'udy	....
*San Francisco	30.22	44	..	S.....	Cl'udy	....

*Morning report.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

GREENOCK—Passed, Furnessia, from New York for Glasgow.

LONDON—Sighted, Minnesota, from Baltimore.

ROW IN A ST. LOUIS LABOR MEETING.

Mortimer D. Shaw Draws a Revolver on a Knights of Labor Official.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Much bitterness of feeling developed last night at Central Turner Hall during a lecture by Thomas B. Barry upon the eight-hour movement. Mr. Barry, who is Secretary of the Brotherhood of United Labor, took occasion during the course of his address to attack Mr. Powderly. In the midst of Mr. Barry's remarks Frank Witts, Secretary of District Assembly 17, Knights of Labor, arose from his seat with the remark: "That is a slanderous lie," and started for the door. Mortimer D. Shaw sprang to his feet, and, drawing a revolver, followed Witts into the hall. He flourished the pistol in Witts' face, at the same time heaping epithets upon him. A scene of great excitement and confusion ensued, but Shaw was finally induced to put away his revolver and quiet was once more restored.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The Knights of Labor have expelled John M. Kelly from the order. Kelly is the leading labor editor in Pittsburg. He owns the *Commoner*, the organ of half a dozen trades unions. He was expelled for exposing the secrets of the order. The particular offense was committed several months ago, when he told a reporter that charges of embezzlement had been preferred against Master Workman Ross of District Assembly No. 3. The charges, it appears, were groundless.

ONE MAN KILLED AND TWELVE INJURED.

Fatal Result of a Boiler Explosion at Fallston, Pa.—Workmen Badly Scalded.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—By the explosion of a boiler at Fallston, about twenty miles from Pittsburg, this afternoon twelve men were injured, one fatally. The victims are: William Francis, badly scalded and both legs broken; dead. James Hoopes, conductor of repair train on Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad, scalded and hurt internally. William Morgan, laborer; John Griffin, engineer; Mark Dickey, laborer; Frederick Fornier, cranesman; Patrick Sullivan, laborer; John Anderson, fireman; William Mock, engineer of the repair train, and three Italians were severely scalded and otherwise injured, but not fatally. The boiler was used to operate a steam shovel at work on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad. Fire had just been started but the steam-gauge not yet set when the explosion occurred. William Francis of this city was repairing the steamfittings and was thrown some distance away. Pieces of the boiler were thrown fully three-quarters of a mile away. One section of it, weighing nearly half a ton, was found imbedded in the yard of Thomas Bradford at New Brighton, half a mile from the scene of disaster. The glass in the Fallston Depot and surrounding buildings was all shattered. Benjamin Jackson of Fallston is missing, and it is not known whether he was blown to pieces or not.

SORGHUMMAKERS WANT PROTECTION.

Indiana Canegrowers Alarmed at the Prospect of Free Trade in Sirup.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The Indiana Canegrowers' Association devoted several hours of its annual session here today to the discussion of the importance of urging Congress to give the sorghum industry some tariff protection. The discussion resulted in the adoption of a resolution urging Congress to make the tariff on sorghum molasses not less than two cents a pound and to also retain the duty on sugar. It was the prevailing opinion among the canegrowers that if by a reduction of the tariff they are compelled to compete with sugar at three cents a pound they will be forced to sell their best grades of sirup, for which they now get from 50 to 55 cents, at from 25 to 30 cents. Officers for the next year were elected as follows: President, W. E. Leitzman, Clayton; Vice-President, A. B. Dewey, Cicero; Secretary, H. S. Chapman, Madison; Treasurer, D. H. Talbot, Spiceland.

ELLA WASSERMAN DIES IN A JAIL.

She Was Charged with a Murderous Attack on Mrs. Leeds of Michigan City, Ind.

LA PORTE, Ind., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Miss Ella Wasserman, charged with making a murderous attack upon Mrs. Minnie Leeds of Michigan City, died this morning at the jail here, where she had for weeks been suffering from ulceration of the stomach. She was born near Maxwell, Ia., where she has a sister living. She was the mistress of Boodler Wasserman of Chicago, in which city she resided until Wasserman was sent to prison, when she came to Michigan City, where she opened a disreputable house. One evening, according to her story, a basket was brought to her door containing a babe and a purse of money. She was told that she would be well paid for rearing the child and she agreed. As the child grew older and the danger of scandal disappeared the money was not forthcoming. The result was her attack on Mrs. Leeds. Ella's real name was McGee and she was 34 years of age.

A Historical Church in Ashes.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The barn of the old Pierce farm at Gloucester which was burned today was an historical one, having been built on the corner of Water and Main streets about the year 1780 as the first Universalist church in America, its pastor being the Rev. John Murry. The centennial celebration of Universalism in America was held there in 1870, and thousands of Universalists who attended that gathering visited this old barn as the Mecca of liberal Christianity. Religious services were conducted there on that occasion. The building was removed from its original foundation to its present location early in the present century.

Prefer to Be Hanged.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—George Tobler and Charles Bullard, the two negro murderers, have been respited until the 30th inst. They received the respite with bad grace, saying that if they are to be hanged they would prefer going with the rest tomorrow.

STOPPED BY THE POLICE.

THE MYER-GILMORE MATCH FOR POINTS LASTS ONLY FOUR ROUNDS.

Honors Are Even Up to the Beginning of the Fifth Round—Myer Then Begins to Force the Fighting and Capt. Fitzpatrick Knocks Up the Gloves—A Rattling Mill at Harlem—Comiskey to Play with the Chicago Brotherhood Club—Racing Results—General Sporting News.

Capt. Fitzpatrick of the central detail of police was the referee of the Athletic entertainment at Battery D last night. He would not allow any slugging nor anybody else to act as either referee or second, but bossed the affair, being backed in his management by a large detail of officers in uniform and citizens' clothes. As a result Harry Gilmore and Billy Myer did not box eight rounds with four-ounce gloves. They had to wear eight-ounce gloves, spar for points, and no decision was allowed. After four even rounds Myer began forcing matters in the fifth and the affair was stopped.

The announcement that they would box eight rounds with four-ounce gloves attracted a large crowd. From 7:30 until 8:30 there was a line of men crossing Michigan avenue to the entrance of the battery. By 8 o'clock every reserved seat was occupied and half an hour later a noisy assemblage of 6,000 was occupying seats and standing up within the building. The police were present in ominous numbers, and the preliminary events of the "athletic entertainment," as the affair was advertised, had not begun before the question whether the cops were "right" or not was discussed throughout the gathering.

Promptly at 8 o'clock Paddy Carroll mounted the roped arena provided for the occasion, and was followed by Billy Piper of Chicago and Billy Austin of Detroit, who donned eight-ounce boxing-gloves and were introduced to the crowd. Three rounds of slugging pleased the spectators. They were followed by R. J. Colman of the Union Athletic Club, who did a clever club-swinging act, after which Denny Horan and Jack Mason sparred three rattling rounds, the wind-up evoking great enthusiasm. Two lengthy and slim colored gentlemen—Milton Webb of Minneapolis and Bob Harper of Chicago—indulged in three rounds over which the spectators screamed. A decidedly friendly set-to between Prof. Tom Chandler of Boston and Jim Duffy next amused the crowd.

The next event chilled the enthusiasm of the spectators. It was between Con Doyle of Chicago and William Brennan of Toronto. They began in vigorous style, and were not many seconds in front of each other when Brennan was forced against the ropes, which were elastic enough to yield first and then throw him back to the platform on his hands and knees. Capt. Fitzpatrick, who from the first event had occupied a position at the southeast corner of the ring, intruded himself into the show and told Doyle to go slow or stop. Paddy Carroll called "time" and sent the men to their corners. Capt. Fitzpatrick spoke to Carroll and he whispered something to each of the boxers. When they began the second round tapping each other languidly the crowd yelled "Rats" and hissed. The rest of the bout was attended by hissing and general uproar.

Good humor was restored by a lively light set-to between Billy Young and Harry Williams, in which Young showed to advantage. When Frank Girard, the "gentlemanly boxer," and Jack Dwyer had been on the stage one round of the four for which they were announced the crowd was howling its dissatisfaction. When Girard stopped and fell down the crowd manifested its pleasure.

THE GREAT EVENT WAS STOPPED.

The announcement "The next will be the great event of the evening" was cheered loudly and at length. Everybody yelled until Paddy Carroll tried to dispose of the gloves that had been used, but was spoken to by Capt. Fitzpatrick.

"What's the matter?" asked Paddy.

"You must use the same gloves that those other men used," replied the Captain.

A set of four-ounce gloves was brought forward and the police promptly took possession of them. Then officers in citizens' clothes formed in line about the ring.

When Gilmore, the first to come from the dressing-room, reached the ring-side, attended by Frank White, he was allowed to ascend the steps to the platform but White was not. Myer was treated similarly, his brother being stopped by the officers. Paddy Carroll explained the situation to Billy, whose face took on a look of disgust. When told that large gloves must be used he chewed gum, scratched his head, and said nothing. Then he objected to going on. Finally he called up Lee Cheney and after consulting with him decided to give the spectators a show for their money. Gilmore accepted the inevitable without apparent concern. It was 10 o'clock when the announcement was made that Patsy Fallon of Omaha had been chosen referee.

Capt. Fitzpatrick said there should be no referee and another argument and consultation followed. Finally Paddy Carroll announced that no referee would be allowed and that the authorities insisted on his managing the sparring between Myer and Gilmore just as he had previous events. The men would spar for points but no decision would be permitted. Then howling and hissing arose from every side.

MYER THE BEST MAN.

The sparring was scientific and at times vigorous. Gilmore took the initiative, but had to confine himself chiefly to leading for the body and ducking to avoid Myer's right hand. Myer proved himself a better boxer than anybody had previously credited him with being. He not only stopped Gilmore's leads for his head, but dispensing with the "windmill" motion with his left which has characterized both his boxing and fighting heretofore kept that hand well in front of him, and actually led and landed with it three times in rapid succession. Gilmore landed a dozen clean hits on the body and two flush hits on the face—one on the forehead and another on the chin—and avoided punishment by ducking and clinching. Myer landed several right-handers in the vicinity of Gilmore's left ear and gave him one smash on the left eye that staggered and slightly dazed him. Myer got home his right so often that it was apparent that with smaller gloves Gilmore, notwithstanding his cleverness, would have had a hard time in lasting the eight rounds originally announced.

In the fifth round Myer sailed in with the evident intention of trying to finish his man. Gilmore could not get away from the attack, but, after receiving a couple of hard punches, saved himself by clinching. Further trouble for him was prevented by Capt. Fitzpatrick ordering the affair stopped.

When the men left the stage a slight swelling over Gilmore's left cheek-bone was the only sign of punishment that either bore. Myer said he was willing to give Gilmore his head to hit at with the pillows in order to get him to lead, but Capt. Fitzpatrick had notified him that he must not swing his right and throw his body with it. Gilmore's friends were enthusiastic and cheered him heartily. Although Myer really had the best of the contest his friends were sore and disposed to blame Capt. Fitzpatrick, of whom they said: "He wants to be the Capt. Williams of Chicago." Hereafter it will not do to say Myer is only a slugger. He must be acknowledged a clever boxer.

FIERCE FIGHT BETWEEN NOVICES.

Mike Doyle Knocks Out Jim Farrell in a Slashing Mill at Harlem.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—In a sporting house in Harlem today Jim Farrell and Mike Doyle, both residents of Harlem, fought for a purse of $200, Queensberry rules, with small gloves. Doyle is 19 years of age, five feet six inches high, and weighs 138 pounds. Farrell 21 years of age, five feet six and one-half inches, and tipped the scales at 140 pounds.

First blood was allowed Doyle in the second round. He led on Farrell's stomach and put his right on Farrell's nose. In the ninth round Farrell's eye went into mourning. He caught a good one on the same eye from Doyle, and the eye looked blacker. Farrell led with his left, but Doyle warded it off and caught Farrell in the mouth and made him spit teeth. Farrell then, with his good right, caught Doyle under the chin and sent him down.

The fourteenth and last round was the most savage of all. Each man went in to win. Farrell let go his right and caught Doyle on the nose, knocking that member almost flat on his face. Doyle led with his left and closed Farrell's right eye completely. Farrell sent out a stinging right-hander which caught Doyle on the nose, splitting it. The pain must have been something terrible. Doyle went at Farrell with such force that Farrell was unable to return a blow. He put up his hands to protect his face, and Doyle, with a prize-fighter's instinct, caught him on the jugular, knocking Farrell completely out. The referee awarded the fight to Doyle. After twenty minutes' hard work Farrell's seconds managed to put him on his feet. It was one of the most savage fights seen in a long time.

WABASH, Ind., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—A crowd of local sporting men returned this morning from the scene of the mill between Tommy Burk, the Cincinnati featherweight, and Pegg of Pittsburg, which took place between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning on the line of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg railway, about forty miles southeast of Marion. A special train was chartered for the spectators. The fight took place in a big, new barn, and an admission fee of $2 was charged. Pegg forced the fighting for seven rounds, when he allowed the Cincinnati man to come in an easy winner. The spectators declared the fight to be a farce, and are of the opinion that Pegg could easily have whipped Burk.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Jack McAuliffe arrived here this afternoon accompanied by Billy Madden, his backer and trainer. The party will stop in Minneapolis two days. McAuliffe and Madden will give an exhibition at the Theater Comique tonight and tomorrow night, and will leave for San Francisco Friday.

MUST GO TO MISSISSIPPI.

The Sullivan-Kilrain Crowd Must Face the Music Furnished by Lowry.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Gov. Hill has granted the requisition of Gov. Lowry of Mississippi for Muldoon, Donovan, Murphy, Cleary, and Butler for aiding and abetting the Sullivan-Kilrain prize-fight. Johnson, Harding, and Wakely, also demanded, are refused, Gov. Hill deciding that they were merely spectators. This refusal is but temporary, however, as some testimony is yet to be had in the matter. If Gov. Lowry insists on their extradition Gov. Hill promises to surrender them.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The following persons arrested for participating in the Sullivan-Kilrain fight at Richburg, Miss., were brought before the District-Attorney today: William Harding, Jim Wakely, William Muldoon, Mike Donovan, and Mike Cleary. Inspector Byrnes received the extradition papers from Albany this morning. Recorder Smythe refused to admit the men to bail, claiming that there was no law empowering him to do so. Their counsel then took the case before Judge Dugro in the Superior Court and he also refused to act on the question of bail. He set the hearing of the arguments on the merits of habeas corpus down for Friday next and remanded the accused to the custody of Inspector Byrnes.

Sullivan Wants Bigger Money.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—L. R. Fulda, President of the California Athletic Club, today telegraphed Champion John Lawrence Sullivan that his club would give $15,000 for a fight with Peter Jackson, the winner to take all. "If I fight Jackson," said Sullivan to a reporter, "it must be for $25,000. It will be my last battle, and if they want me they must change some of their rules as well as come to my terms. I have been offered as high as $20,000, but as that is a good kind of club I'll go to them for $25,000."

The Australian Murphys.

The defeat of Jimmy Murphy, the Australian, by Harry Jones, formerly of Chicago, at San Jose Jan. 2, was a great surprise to the fistic talent now at San Francisco. Murphy's defeat of Jack Delaney of New York Oct. 26 had established him a prime favorite, and native and visiting professors of the manly art put their spare cash on him at odds of 2 to 1. He weighed 129 pounds and Jones 127. As the Australian was two pounds overweight Jones claimed a forfeit and would not enter the ring until a forfeit of $200 had been assured him. Billy Murphy, Ike Weir's conqueror, and the club contributing $100 each. San Francisco papers assert that Harry was afraid of his opponent, but none of Harry's Chicago acquaintances will believe such assertions. Eleven rounds settled the Australian. Jones escaped with little punishment, his clever ducking enabling him to avoid nearly all of Murphy's leads and swings, and counter with force. The San Jose sports backed Jones and were big winners. Billy Murphy, who, with Denny Costigan, seconded his brother, was a source of great amusement to spectators. He was nearly crazed by the thumping his pet brother was getting. At one time he started to rub his battered relative's head with the bottom of a bucket, and at another he gave him a lump of ice to drink. It was about all Costigan could do to keep Billy from taking a swing at Jones. Every time Jimmy failed to take advantage of an opening Billy took a crack at the nearest post. Billy talked all the time in the following manner:

"'Ow I wish I was in there for just 'alf a round."

"What's the matter with Jimmy, h'anyhow? 'E's as slow as a 'ousemover!"

"O, look at that chance for a 'ot one! Why didn't 'e 'it 'm on the bloomin' h'eye?" etc., etc.

After the fight was over Billy asked Jones if he would fight him after he got through with Weir. "Yes, if you win," was the answer. When the defeated member of the Murphy family recovered from the knock-out his affectionate brother informed him that he was too fond of beer and could take his choice of going to work in a foundry or back to Australia.

PITTSBURG'S BROTHERHOOD CLUB.

Fred Carroll Signs a Contract—Southern Trip with the Chicago Team.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Fred Carroll, the California catcher, settled all doubts today by affixing his signature to a three years' contract with the Players' League Club. Manager Hanlon also received word today that Jerry Hurley, another California catcher, has signed a Pittsburg brotherhood contract. Hanlon has decided to take the team on a Southern trip, and is arranging a schedule. The Chicago Players' League team has proposed that the two clubs travel together, and this is being considered. Pete Conway has written Secretary Scandrett of the old league club for a contract. It is said that Hanlon will endeavor to induce him to sign with the brotherhood.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Plans are now being prepared for the ground and stands for the brotherhood club of this city. It has been understood all along that it was the intention of those interested in the new organization to have one of the best and most complete base-ball grounds in the country, and now the projectors announce that not only will the devotees of the diamond be provided for, but that lovers of athletic sports in general will be catered to. The grounds will be rmple and provided with all conveniences for athletic contests and exhibitions. The location selected is part of the Lynch property, adjoining the polo grounds. It was leased last November by John M. Ward for a period of five years at an annual rental of $6,000, with the right of renewal for five years additional for $7,500 per annum. The grounds are about twice as long as those which have been used by the league team.

Unless the plaintiff seeks further delay, the injunction suit of the Metropolitan Exhibition company against John M. Ward will be argued in the Supreme Court Chambers before Judge Morgan J. O'Brien tomorrow morning. In compliance with the instructions of the court, Messrs. Evarts, Choate & Beaman, counsel for the plaintiff, today furnished to the defendant's lawyers, Messrs. Anderson and Howland, a copy of the plaintiff's counter affidavits. Of these papers there are two—one from John B. Day and another from John J. Rogers. They reply to the affidavits made by Messrs. Ward, Hanlon, and Irwin concerning the meaning of the word "reserve" in the disputed contract. Mr. Day cites an opinion given a few weeks ago by J. F. C. Blackhurst, in which that gentleman expresses the belief that the word "reserve" does imply an option.

At the time the present contract was framed Mr. Blackhurst was counsel for the Brotherhood of Ball-Players, and the brotherhood committee, with Mr. Blackhurst as legal adviser, drafted the paper in the Hotel Lafayette, Philadelphia. Ward, Hanlon, and Irwin were the members of the committee who attended this meeting and their affidavits will furnish interesting reading for the base-ball public when they appear in print. Mr. Ward was confident tonight that the temporary injunction could not be granted after his case was presented.

BRUNELL CAPTURES COMISKEY.

The St. Louis Player Will Captain and Manage the Chicago Brotherhood Club.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Frank Brunell, Secretary of the Players' League, arrived here this morning from Kansas City. He stated that his errand here was to negotiate with St. Louis players and that his mission had been entirely successful. "We have been," said he, "after Comiskey for a long time and were anxious to secure him. I went to Denver some time ago on the same errand, but failed to come to an understanding. George Munson, then the Secretary of the Browns, and who is a warm friend of Comiskey, stood between me and the latter, and prevented my making terms with him. Now, however, Munson and Von der Ahe have parted company and Comiskey, feeling that the former was unjustly treated, has agreed to play in Chicago. That is definitely settled. You can say positively that he will play in Chicago next year. I will return to Chicago tonight bearing a letter from him, in which he states without qualification that he will leave St. Louis Thursday night and Friday will affix his signature to a contract to Captain and manage the Chicago brotherhood team for three years. We now have five of the St. Louis players—Comiskey, Latham, King, O'Neill, and Boyle—the four latter having already signed. Robinson I have also seen, and he has agreed to sign either with Cleveland or Brooklyn."

Comiskey was seen this evening, and when asked about his future movements said: "You are free to announce that I shall bid good-by to St. Louis and will go to Chicago Thursday to sign a contract to manage and captain the brotherhood team in that city. I have made an agreement to that effect and mean to carry it out to the letter."

Offering Big Money for Players.

A private letter from Philadelphia received in Chicago yesterday contains some interesting base-ball gossip. It says the Boston National League people have offered the Athletics $6,000 for the release of Stovey, will give him a three-years' contract at $2,000 a year, and will advance him the whole of his first year's salary, if necessary, to secure him. Manager Barnie of the Baltimore club is busy trying to sell players under contract and reserved. He doesn't know where his club is drifting to and does not propose to be left while he has a player to sell and can get a buyer. Having succeeded in landing Tucker with the National League on contract No. 4 he is now trying to handle Kilroy and Shindle in a similar manner. According to the writer Al Reach has had a spasm of virtue and declared Boston did wrong in signing Tucker. He does not approve of contract-breaking.

A gentleman who met Denny in Indianapolis wrote to Philadelphia that Jerry is by no means satisfied with his position and prospects in the National League. He is not stuck on Glasscock and is not sure there will be a club in Indianapolis. Referring to reports that the team would be transferred to New York Denny declared emphatically that he would not play in New York for an Indianapolis salary. Denny works in Brush's clothing store and Brush pretty nearly controls the town. He is a liberal advertiser and the local papers are careful not to say a word in favor of the Players' League for fear of losing his patronage.

Michigan Base-Ball League.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the Michigan Base-Ball League was held here today. Grand Rapids, Manistee, Flint, Lansing, and Jackson were represented. Ex-Mayor Orlando F. Barnes of Lansing was elected President of the league, William B. Montgomery of Detroit Secretary, and Edward S. Randolph of Flint Treasurer. Greenville, the sixth member of the league last year, was not heard from, and the Committee on Clubs was directed to fill the vacancy. Either Port Huron or Muskegon will probably be admitted. It was decided that the playing season should begin May 1 and end Sept. 20, and each club should play 120 games. The monthly salary limit was increased from $600 to $900. The directors will meet again in Lansing Feb. 12 to adopt a new constitution.

McDermott a League Umpire.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—President N. T. Young of the National League of Base-ball Clubs has agreed on terms with Sandy McDermott of this city to umpire in the league during the season of 1890. McDermott officiated in the Western Association last year and gave satisfaction.

Players Signed and Released.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 15.—President Phelps sent out the following bulletin today:

Contracts for 1890: With Louisville—Harry H. Raymond and Scott Stratton. With St. Louis—A. J. Winscott and C. E. Duffee. With Athletics—Joseph Kappell. With Toledo—W. C. Alvord. With Cleveland—R. J. Gilks. With Cincinnati—George Tebeau and John G. Reilly. With Boston—Herman Long.
Released: By Kansas City—Herman Long.

Base-Ball Notes.

Harry Wright has seventeen men signed for the National League team of Philadelphia.

The Cleveland League Club yesterday signed for 1890 M. J. Cody, catcher of the 1889 Des Moines, Ia., club.

The grand stand at the Players' League grounds, Philadelphia, will seat 5,000. The open stands will accommodate 8,000.

Omaha has a new catcher named Moran who is expected to develop into a Bennett, a Bushong, or a Ewing. The young man will have a tough job to realize expectations.

Hanlon will not let Dunlap go to Philadelphia until he secures a good man to take his place. Meanwhile the Philadelphia brotherhood people continue to bank on "Dunny" as a great card.

The Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette* intimates that Beckley said "a great deal more than that he was sorry" in his letter to Hanlon. It is now in order to insinuate that Beckley will go back on Nimick.

The Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette* says one of the directors of the local National League club, in speaking of the case against John Ward, remarked: "An injunction at this stage is worth thousands of dollars to us."

Hardie, the California catcher signed by the old Boston club, was one of Anson's colts in 1886. He played nineteen games with the Chicago team and made ten hits and four runs. Reports from California say he has greatly improved, is a free catcher and strong hitter.

Indianapolis furnishes the richest item that has been developed since the brotherhood fight began: Glasscock, Denny, and Boyle have declared a boycott against Ed Andrews and will never again play with him. Ed has been writing harsh things of the sensitive creatures.

Barnie and Vonderhorst of the Baltimore club are still negotiating for the purchase of the Washington franchise. Hewitt wants $10,000 and the Baltimore men offer $7,000. Negotiations are also pending for the consolidation of the two organizations into one National League club.

John M. Rainey of Birmingham, Mich., has been signed for the outfield of the Players' League team of Buffalo. He played with the International team of that city last season. In 1888 he was sold by the Hamilton, Ont., club to New York, where he was given a satisfactory trial on third base.

Speaking of the explanations of men who signed the Players' agreement and then signed with the National League Ed Hanlon says: "What is the use of noticing what they say? Nobody believes them. Everybody knows that a man who will break one oath will break a hundred. What they say has no value."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says Dan Shannon, recently signed by the Players' club of Philadelphia was by all odds the best of the poor aggregation that represented Louisville in the American Association last season. Jack Chapman's first act as manager was to release Shannon and the *Courier-Journal* wants to know if there was a combine.

Lefty Marr says of the Chicago boy who has recently signed with the Boston National League club: "That man Long is the greatest infielder living. He can fairly eat up ground balls. Talk about your Glasscocks and your Smiths, he is simply a wonder. If he plays ball like he did last season he will make people who have not seen him open their eyes in wonder."

John Ward was red-hot over the last postponement of the injunction suit against him. At the Engels' last Thursday night he met a supporter of the National League who expressed the opinion that Day had a good case. "I'll bet you $100 to $25 that if the case ever gets to the court for decision I will win it," retorted Ward. The gentleman who expressed himself first subsided.

Coughlin, who has been signed by Spalding's agent in San Francisco, is not a stranger in Chicago. In 1888 he played for two months with Sam Morton's Maroons of the Western Association. At that time he showed great execution and pitched some good and some bad games. He pitched for the Oaklands, winners of the California League championship, last season and did so well that he became a general favorite on the Pacific coast. His home is Boston, Mass.

Danny Stearns, who, along with Long and Hamilton, was accepted by the National League from Kansas City, and in the lottery at Philadelphia Dec. 31 was won by Boston, will not be sold. The Boston people do not now want him, having signed Tucker, but if any other club in the National League should put in a claim for him President Speas of the Kansas City club would find difficulty in persuading him to go. Jack Pickett of this city, who covers third base for Kansas City, has received a letter from Stearns, who says: "I have signed with Speas for next season and am satisfied with the salary I am to receive. If he don't want me he can release me."

Mulvey signed a Players' League contract. Then he singed a National League contract to play in Philadelphia, his salary being named at $2,750, of which he received $1,250 advance. Recently there have been reports that he would probably report to the Players' League. When asked if the National League could not hold him a Chicago lawyer said: "If it can be shown that the second club knew of his first contract when it induced him to sign the second, and the reserve rule will not hold good in law, the fact that he has received advance money will not enable the second club to hold him, nor will it have any recourse for the money advanced. The courts will not protect any person or organization when it gets the worst of an effort to bribe a man to break a contract."

Fred Pfeffer was in Louisville the other day when the news that President Parsons of the local club had purchased Latham's release from Von der Ahe was made public. A friend of the Louisville management assured Fred that Latham would play in the Falls City "if money could get him." "Have you money here, too?" asked the great second baseman. "Yes, all we want," was the reply. "Well, I'll bet you $100 that you don't get him," bluffed Fred. The man he was talking to was a betting man, but he did not bet. He argued that Latham was reserved by St. Louis and would have to report to Von der Ahe. An offer of another $100 that the reserve rule would not hold anybody stopped that line of argument and did not induce the Louisville man to speculate.

Jim Mutrie got the worst of a recent tilt over the reserve rule with Nick Engel. Nick is a "crank" who does not overlook a play or point of rules made during a season. Early last season the New York and Boston teams played a game on the Jersey City grounds, the Bostons being defeated. Learning that neither Ward nor Keefe, both of whom played in the game, had signed contracts or agreed on terms for 1889, Manager Hart threatened to contest the game. Under the rules a reserved player could not play more than five games without signing a contract. Mutrie proved to Hart that Ward and Keefe had played less than five games and avoided a contest. Engel called "Truthful Jeems'" attention to that threatened contest and made him acknowledge that the National League did not then consider a reservation equivalent to a contract, but that the rules explicitly defined how often reserved men might play without signing a contract. It is different this year.

MISCELLANEOUS TURF NEWS.

Today's Card at Guttenberg.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, five furlongs—Phil Thompson, Trojan, Bonnie Lad, Wilton, Border Minstrel, Japhet, Leander, Peregal, Bonny Lass, Gold Vase filly, Lillie M., Virginia colt, Shakspeare, Mile End, Imogene.

Second race, one mile and an eighth—Hamlet, John Jay S., Lancaster, Vigilant, Bothwell, Harwood, Gallatin, Bela, Banbridge, Jim Irwin, Sherwood, Duff.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs—Lomax, Tyrone, Velvet, Parkville, Pomery Sec, Brilliant, Banker, Stanley Sharpe, Ban Hope, Hardship, Miller, Hatto, Mamie Hay, Davis, Little Fred.

Fourth race, one mile—Irish Pat, Pat Donovan, Drumstick, Steve Jerome, Telie Doe, Edlis, Gloster, Frederick I.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Herman, Harry Faustus, Ralph Black, Howe, Zulu, Lafitte, Elmstone, Tom Kearns, Equality, Babette, Dr. Jekyll, Shotover, Cheeney, Arizona, Lillie Kinney.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Falcon, Wayward, Wilfred, Facial B., King Idle, Lord Beaconsfield, Neptunus, Stephanie.

Racing Events at Clifton.

CLIFTON, N. J., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Three favorites were successful and second choices captured the other three events on the race-track today.

First race, six and one-half furlongs—Saluda won, Monte Cristo second, Umpire third. Time, 1:24¼.

Second race, six and one-half furlongs—Marsh Redon won, Belmont second, Nina W. third. Time, 1:26.

Third race, five furlongs—Clatter won, Lomax second, Dougan third. Time, 1:05¾.

Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs—Prodigal won, Glendale second, Golden Rod third. Time, 1:25¾.

Fifth race, six and one-half furlongs—Dalesman won, Gendarme second, Fiddlehead third. Time, 1:24¾.

Sixth race, one mile and a sixteenth—Philip D. won, Jim Murphy second, Manhattan third. Time, 1:51¾.

A Michigan Trotting Circuit.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The next State Fair in Lansing will begin Monday, Sept. 8, and continue five days. The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society so decided today and also voted $2,500 for speed contests. A committee was appointed to confer with the Western Michigan Society at Grand Rapids and the Northeastern Society at Saginaw and arrange for a trotting circuit with uniform purses.

The Summer Meeting at Hamline.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The entries for the summer meeting of the Twin City Jockey Club closed today. Frank N. Shaw, Secretary of the club, arrived home this morning from an extended trip among the horses in the South. He is enthusiastic over the outlook and said: "We shall not know for several days the exact number of the entries, but there will be more than 1,000, and I expect our July meeting to equal those of the South or East."

Valuable Stallions Burned Alive.

NEWARK, O., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Tonight the barn of County Clerk Thomas Lennex, together with two stallions—Adjuster, with a record of 2:26, and Eugene—valued together at $6,000, was burned, the animals being roasted alive. The origin of the fire was incendiary.

Turf Notes.

C. N. King has sold Bonnie King to Sam Hildreth.

Weights for the Brooklyn and Suburban handicaps will be announced Feb. 1.

The injury to W. Amacker's chestnut filly Sallie Hagan promises to be more serious than at first supposed. Since her first fall she has undertaken to get up only once. The effort resulted in another fall. The muscles of her right stifle is said to be sprained.

The total value of stakes won during 1889 in England was £142,182 11s.; in Scotland, £10,658 19s.; and in Ireland, £14,718 18s. 6d.

Jake Johnson has purchased of Brooks Hardy the chestnut filly Monita Hardy, 4 years, by King Ban, dam Buff and Blue, for $5,000.

Jockey Taylor had a severe fall from Lone Star at New Orleans last Saturday. His spine was injured and paralysis of the legs resulted.

Mike Dwyer is not confined to his house as was reported. He is in Florida. His brother Phil will join him in a few days, having given up his contemplated visit to the Pacific coast.

Monaghan, the Palo Alto jockey, will come East with the string of thoroughbreds that L. J. Rose and the Palo Alto ranch will send from the Pacific coast this year.

Inclosed race tracks are prospering in England. The shares of the Manchester Race-Course company, par value £100, sell for £650. the £50 shares of Kempton Park for £210, and Sandown Park £10 shares for £12.

Eastern bookmakers who own racing stables have entered few of their horses in the big stakes, and what will be done with those horses next summer is a question that is puzzling the officials of the big Eastern clubs.

The Louisiana Jockey Club has withdrawn from the American Racing Association. The prohibition by the Turf Congress of races of less than one mile for horses 3 years old and over led to this action. Officials of the Louisiana Club express approval of the new rule as a movement in the interest of turf reform, but say they cannot conform to it and run their winter meetings, which they desire to continue.

The Coney Island Jockey Club is bidding against the New York Jockey Club for the members of the old American Jockey Club, which goes out of existence along with Jerome Park. The Coney Island Jockey Club has adopted a resolution that members of the American Jockey Club in good standing, who may apply and be elected to the Coney Island Jockey Club prior to March 1, shall be admitted without initiation fee.

M'CORMICK OUTSKATES PAULSEN.

The Chicago Boy Wrests the Championship from Norway's Expert at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Two thousand disgusted Scandinavians filed out of the Palace Skating Rink this evening at the conclusion of the Paulsen-McCormick skating race. Their champion is champion no longer. Hugh McCormick, the Chicago boy, won the race as he pleased, taking the lead at the start and increasing it in spurts to the close. He won with great ease, leading the Norwegian by two laps at the finish. He could have made it six if he had wished. The race was five miles, seven and one-half laps to the mile, and was skated under the finest conditions as regards the ice. McCormick's time was 17:54. The third and deciding race will be ten miles and will take place about Feb. 1. McCormick is the favorite by long odds.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

Field Trials at Lafayette, La.

LAFAYETTE, La., Jan. 15.—The rain played havoc with the program made out for the field trials today. Up to 10 o'clock the setters, Dad Wilson Jr. and Harry C., ran so evenly constituted a heat that the latter's flush down wind only gave the race to Dad Wilson. The pointer Heinekein was beaten by the setter Fred Gates. At daylight a start will be made in order to economize time and, if possible, finish the races this week.

Officers of Englewood Cycling Club.

The Englewood Cycling Cub has elected the following officers: President, C. B. Hall; Vice-President, E. O. Fellows; Secretary, T. E. Rees; Treasurer, T. H. Emery; Directors, the officers and E. Morse and W. C. Holbrook; Captain, H. R. Winship. The Captain will appoint his own aides.

Havana Chess Tournament.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—The ninth game in the great chess match took place today. It was begun with the Evans gambit. The contest lasted four hours and twenty-eight minutes and forty-five moves were made. Tschigorin was forced to resign.

General Sporting Notes.

Slavin did not answer the California Athletic Club's proposition by cable for a match with Joe McAuliffe.

The Occidental Club of San Francisco has arranged a match between Jimmy Griffin of St. Paul and Billy Mahan, the coast lightweight. They are to fight Feb. 17 for a purse of $750, and weigh in at 128 pounds.

Patsy Kerrigan and Danny Needham will meet at the California Athletic Club Feb. 20. The scale limit will be 140 pounds. The winner will, if possible, be matched against the winner of the Carroll-McAuliffe battle.

Billy McCarthy, who is to fight Jack Dempsey Jan. 29, is having a hard time getting to weight, 154 pounds. At 150 pounds he looks hollow-eyed and lantern-jawed. On the other hand, Dempsey is gaining in weight and will have no trouble in getting to the ringside under weight.

Mike Conley, the Ithaca giant, having failed to get an engagement at San Francisco, talks of going to New Orleans. The Crescent City will be full of fighters of all classes by the time the ordinance authorizing athletic clubs to hold glove contests will be passed. It will be up for final action Jan. 28.

The directors of the Fox River Fish and Game Association elected George E. Cole, President; C. F. Hill, Vice-President, and John Wilkinson, Secretary. It was decided to continue the work of protecting fish and game in the State, and with this end in view the association proposes to employ an officer to act as game warden.

If the reports of the performances of G. B. Shaw, the New Zealand hurdle champion, are authentic that individual is a wonderful timber-topper. He is credited with doing 120 yards over the jumps, with a flying start, in 15 2-5 seconds, and a quarter, also over obstacles, in 1 minute and 2 seconds. The previous world's records were, respectively, 0:16 and 1:08¾.

Private advices from New York say John L. Sullivan is worrying about the sentence of the Mississippi trial court, from which he appealed. He and his friends fear that the decision of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, to be rendered Feb. 19, will be against him and that he will have to serve the year the lower court imposed. There appears to be no chance to "square" the case.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Col. E. L. Dudley.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Col. Ethelbert L. Dudley, General Manager of the St. Paul & Duluth railway, died at his rooms in the Hotel Ryan this evening. Col. Dudley was stricken with laryngeal paralysis a week ago and grew gradually worse, the disease developing into apoplexy. Col. Dudley was born in Danville, Ky., Jan. 16, 1845, and had been in the railway service since 1867. He was with the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern from 1870 to 1882, going next to the Texas & Pacific, first as Superintendent and then as General Manager. In 1886 he became General Manager of the Central Iowa, and in 1888 General Manager of the St. Paul & Duluth.

John Lee Logan.

MOSCOW, Idaho, Jan. 15.—Judge John Lee Logan died at Lewiston, Idaho, today. He was born in Salem, Va., March 5, 1848, and admitted to the bar there when 21 years old. He then went to New York City, where he worked as clerk in a lawyer's office for three years. Then he went into practice on his own account. He enjoyed a lucrative Wall street practice until March, 1888, when he received the appointment as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho. He was married to Miss Gertrude Tucker, daughter of Randolph Tucker of Virginia, in 1883.

William F. Lowe.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—William F. Lowe, for over forty years an officiating clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died today at his home in Macon, aged 71. He leaves a wife and six grown children.

Dr. Thomas W. Chittenden.

APPLETON, Wis., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Dr. Thomas W. Chittenden died today of congestion of the lungs. He was for many years instructor in chemistry in the University of New York, and was a lecturer and writer on medical subjects.

Charles B. Danforth.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 15.—Charles B. Danforth, for over twenty-five years city editor of the Boston *Herald*, died of pneumonia this morning, aged 47.

G. M. Simmons.

KENOSHA, Wis., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—G. M. Simmons, Cashier of the First National Bank, died this afternoon of pneumonia.

By the Pistol and by Water.

An unknown man committed suicide about 10 o'clock Tuesday night by jumping into the river from the South Halsted street bridge. The body was recovered by the Rawson street police and taken to the morgue at No. 186 Milwaukee avenue, where the Coroner will hold an inquest this morning. The remains are those of a man about 55 years of age, five feet seven inches tall, with a full gray beard. The body was dressed in a dark sack suit. From papers found in the pockets it is supposed the man was Eric Olson of Kiron, Ia. Several freight receipts that were among the papers indicate that the deceased was in the cattle business.

Edward Garnett, 49 years of age, whose home was at No. 2219 Wentworth avenue, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself in the mouth. He had been ill for some time and was despondent. Deceased was a married man and leaves a wife and five children in fair circumstances. He once ran a laundry on Wabash avenue, but of late has had no employment.

Decided to Pass the Reading Interest.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 15.—The Board of Managers of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad company held a meeting today to organize for the year and to formally decide the question of paying interest on the preference income bonds. The annual report showed that the amount available for interest upon the preference bonds was only about $68,000, so the board decided to pass the interest. The Pennsylvania company for insurance on lives and granting annuities, which is the trustee of the preference income mortgages, will be duly notified of the decision of the Board of Managers of the Reading, and the matter will then be settled, unless holders of the bonds protest against the action of the board, and thus reopen the case.

TYPHOID FEVER RAGING AT UNI[illegible]

Several Deaths Already Reported in [illegible] Kentucky Town.

UNIONTOWN, Ky., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—There is considerable excitement in [illegible] county over the rapid spread of typhoid fever. About three weeks ago the disease broke out in the family of John Drury, the [illegible] of the family dying ten days ago. The [illegible] attacked were his wife and two sisters, all of whom have died. Two others who assisted in nursing the Drury family contracted the disease and died yesterday.

INTERESTING TO MUSIC LOVERS.

A Concert Given by Lyon, Potter & Co. [illegible] Their Opening—A Big Piano Firm.

It was an event of both interest and importance to the music-loving people of Chicago. Lyon, Potter & Co. opened their new warerooms at Nos. 174 and 176 Wabash avenue, and an impromptu concert, in which nearly all the leading musicians in Chicago took part, was given in honor of the event. Currier's Octette of [illegible], the Chicago Lady Quartette, Mr. Clarence Eddy, Mr. Holmes, Mrs. Hester, Mr. John Gar[illegible], Miss Gertrude Foster, Mr. Charles Knorr, Mr. Carl House of London, and Mr. Herbert Hu[illegible] took part in the concert and made the evening a most enjoyable one to the many who were present, and there were a great many.

In addition to the concert the warerooms were of interest. They are without doubt the finest in Chicago, occupying as they do three floors. To stock these a train of twenty cars, all filled with pianos, was sent out from New York recently, and it is the largest single shipment of pianos from New York to any house in the country. These were mainly Steinway pianos, which the new firm will have almost exclusively.

On the upper floor is a large hall for recitations, etc., and out of this open a number of [illegible] rooms with pianos in them, all of which were tastefully decorated with flowers and prettily furnished. On the floor below there was [illegible] the same arrangement, but there a room was specially set apart and fixed up for ladies. It was remarkably attractive in appearance.

The first floor was decorated with palms, [illegible] and lilies. The post at the foot of the stairs leading to the second floor was surrounded by a vase of flowers, behind the leaves of which were concealed miniature electric lights. Messrs. Edward Ambuhl, George B. Grosvenor, and E. F. Lapham received the guests as they arrived and escorted them to seats near the big vocalion organ. Directly back of this, by the way, is a space that is to be used as a sort of reception room for the ladies. There will be settees, chairs, tables, and books for their use when wearied with shopping.

Mr. Lyon of the new firm was formerly senior partner of the firm of Lyon & Healy, and Mr. Potter is of the French & Potter company. They are the sole representatives of the Steinway pianos.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD WILL BE PAID BY THE UNdersigned, widow of John Keller, to any party who is able to give information as to assailant of the deceased. John Keller, as is known, was knocked down by an unknown person or persons Dec. 17 at 1 o'clock a. m. in the hallway of his house 348 Fifth-av., and died Jan. 5. All information regarding the matter must be forwarded to the Chief of Police. MRS. THERESE KELLER.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN (MARRIED) with 8 years' practical experience as office manager and correspondent desires to secure a position requiring similar ability with some good house; good reasons for leaving present position and can furnish A 1 references. Address A 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper; first-class references. A 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A REAL ESTATE OFfice; inside or outside work; best references. [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REGISTERED druggist; graduate P. C. P.; nine years' experience. B 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper; general office work. [illegible] references. A 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED [illegible] as bookkeeper or clerical work; experience; [illegible] reference; moderate salary. B 88, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS [illegible] supplied with stenographers; some with [illegible] J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED — TELEPHONE [illegible] wants to United Stenographers' Assn., 94 La [illegible]

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN [illegible] building material by man with large and [illegible] acquaintance with architects, contractors and [illegible]ers. A1 references. Address Y 140, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible] returned from England, as salesman in a [illegible] store or position as traveler. Address A [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SALESMAN TRAVELING through Wisconsin and Michigan for large publishing house wishes side line article. None but first-class house need answer to B 11, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE BY BOY OF [illegible] fair penman; wages no object. B [illegible] Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had 2½ years' experience in printing trade. Address H. E. W., 3848 La Salle-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, Protestant, as coachman or teamster; understands gardening. References as to sobriety, honesty, and industry. JOSEPH LANE, 3870 Cottage Grove-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible] years of age (Swede), as janitor, or porter in a store, or any kind of respectable work; no peddling wanted; has worked seven years in the last place, in a wholesale dry goods house; can furnish best of references. B 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS butler; good valet; first-class references. A [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE ENglishman, aged 21 years; sober and industrious; would work for small salary to start. B [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN an office as bookkeeper or clerk. Address, stating salary to be paid. W 32, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS [illegible] promptly supplied with reliable stenographers. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED — TELEPHONE [illegible] wants to United Stenographers' Assn., 94 La [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher and typewriter of two years' experience. Address A 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED and competent lady stenographer and Remington operator; a permanent position with good firm; salary $15. References from present employer. A [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED accurate stenographer and typewriter; would leave city for good position. A 4, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED COOK in first-class family. S W 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DANISH GIRL TO DO light housework or second work in Christian family; object, good home. References. M B 73, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK IN first-class family. 3112 Cottage Grove-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY with tact and ability would like to keep house for elderly gentleman; references exchanged. Call [illegible] 331 Chicago-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—AN EXPERT BOOKKEEPER TO close and open a set of books; two or three weeks' work. Address, with reference and experience, B 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN QUICK AND ACcurate at figures; one with some experience in billing in wholesale house preferred. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BILL CLERK FOR the stationery and wall paper trade. Address giving reference and salary expected, B 25, Tribune.

Stenographers.

WANTED—AT ONCE—A COMPETENT STENographer and bookkeeper combined; must furnish the best of references and indemnity bond; salary $12 to commence with. Address for two days only B 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—PLACE YOUR WANTS WITH THE United Stenographers' Association, 94 La Salle-st. Telephone.

WANTED—AN EXPERT GENTLEMAN STEnographer, Remington operator, practical telegrapher; courteous. References; $75. B 16, Tribune.

WANTED—TWO GENTLEMEN STENOGRAphers, one Remington, one caligraph operator; fair speed, fair penman; $50. B 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAN TO DO SHORThand and typewriting (caligraph). References required. Apply WOOD BROS., Union Stock-Yards.

WANTED—GOOD VERBATIM REPORTER WHO has had experience in court work. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN AT ONCE—A FEW good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms address Centennial Mfg. Co., 261 and 263 Dearborn-st., Chicago, or Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—HARDWARE TRAVELING SALESmen wanting a side line of goods to [illegible] in connection with their regular line for Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio. Address M A 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO SELL on commission, a full line of infant's, [illegible] child's McKay sewed shoes. Address with references, FOLMER & CO., Orwigsburg, Pa.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary, and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—MAHOGANY LUMBER SALESMAN or reliable commission house to sell for a New York house. Address, with reference, experience, and compensation required, P. O. Box 216, New York City.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN TO sell our register in Chicago; the only successful low-priced register on the market; liberal terms to competent men only. American Cash Register Co., 99-101 Washington-st.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL BUTTONS AS side line to dry-goods trade in Wisconsin, Iowa, or Illinois, by Eastern manufacturers. Address M A 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL ON COMMISsion a leading proprietary article. Everybody needs it; will sell on presentation; liberal percentage; samples free. Room 14, 200 South Clark-st.

Boys.

WANTED—BRIGHT OFFICE BOY; MUST BE well dressed and live with parents; wages $3. Call after 10 o'clock 405 Stock Exchange Building.

Trades.

WANTED—GOOD CAR BUILDERS ON REFRIGerator cars. WELLS & FRENCH CO., Blue Island-av. and Paulina-st.

WANTED—ENGINEER OUT OF EMPLOYMENT; chance to make money for right party. Address B 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERER TO TAKE CHARGE of shop in retail store in live Western town; first-class man wanted, and will pay good wages to steady man. B 84, Tribune office.

Designers.

WANTED—A MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, one used to detail and quick tracer. Apply to Goss Printing Press Co. B 7, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD SOLICITOR; ONE FAMILiar with newspaper "write-up" matter preferred; good commission paid; some territory in the country also vacant. Address Chicago Century, 163 Washington-st.

WANTED—EVERY ONE THAT IS WILLING TO work for $18 per week to send us their address. H. O. WEHOSKEY, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—10 SUPERINTENDENTS OF AGENcies for Central and Southern States; men with insurance records or commercial traveling preferred. Apply to room 333 Rookery Building.

WANTED—A PUSHING, RELIABLE MAN OF about 25 to learn our business and advance in it; must be fairly educated and have good references. Apply after 9, 345 N. Clark-st., Room 11.

WANTED—GOOD, ENERGETIC MEN; LARGE commissions paid; call and investigate. RALPH CROOK, 196 La Salle-st., Room 16.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN TO SELL AGRIcultural implements. Address, stating experience, the Daley Manfg. Co., De Kalb, Ill.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $300, AT ONCE, TO manufacture the greatest novelty out; retailing to the World's Fair; pays 100 per cent. B 23, Tribune.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR FIRST-CLASS POsition; reliability and push requisite qualities; reference and bond. Room 84, 236 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED—PLACE YOUR WANTS WITH THE United Stenographers' Association. 94 La Salle-st. Telephone.

Domestics.

WANTED—COMPETENT AMERICAN, SWEDISH, OR GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN AMERICAN FAMILY; PERMANENT PLACE; GOOD WAGES. APPLY AT ONCE, WITH REFERENCES, 4436 EVANS-AV.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK. 464 ADAMS-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSEMAID AND waitress with references; Scandinavian or German. 3348 South Park-av.

WANTED—RELIABLE, GOOD COOK WITH REFerences; general housework. MRS. J. DAVIS, 3100 Groveland-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK AND sew; must be fond of children. 3309 Vernon-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; good wages. 3309 Vernon-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 39 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork today; references. 275 East Erie-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL AT ONCE. 2935 Prairie-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—COOKS AND GENERAL GIRLS. 2248 Indiana-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—INDUSTRIOUS LADY OVER 25, WHO must support herself; steady work. Address B 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN LADY of good address and some business experience. Will pay $10 weekly to begin. Address ARTHUR MACFARLANE, 14, 195 La Salle-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. Dictation for advanced writers, all systems, $2 week. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN BOOKKEEPING, 70 State-st.; preferable to business colleges. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN OPERA SCHOOL, 1400 Michigan-av.—Pupils accepted for operatic, concert, stage, or church; voices tested free. DR. SCHWERIN, late of Milan, Paris, Berlin.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—CHICAGO Athenæum; 18th year; dictation in all systems. Visitors welcome.

SHORTHAND—MAIL LESSONS—ALL EXERcises in text book, any standard system, corrected for $4; private lessons, 50c. MARR, 627, 112 Clark-st.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 26 State-st., N. E. corner Adams. Branches, New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Louisville, Paris, Berlin. Conversational knowledge in shortest time. Highest references. Trial lessons free. Open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ON THE INVESTMENT system—I am the only importer in the west making a specialty of this business; compare our prices with retail values before purchasing; goods delivered on first payment; we save purchasers agent's commission by calling on us. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond importer, 110 and 112 Wabash-av. Diamonds rented for parties and receptions.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 218 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—HARTMAN'S DETECTIVE AGENcy, 128 South Clark-st., Room 8. Experienced detectives sent any section country. Expert shadowing; strictly confidential; reasonable rates.

PERSONAL—WE GIVE AN ABSOLUTE GUARantee cure with our appliances. Don't fail to call or write to us for particulars. Treatment simple, scientific, successful. Home Treatment Electric Co., 54 Wabash-av., Chicago.

PERSONAL— DRUNKENNESS CURED. Free information of a positive cure given by Capt. T. Y. BLACK, 204½ S. Clark-st., Room 6. Call or write.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS CALL AND SEE US FOR NEW GOODS. J. G. WALLASTER & CO., 34 and 36 La Salle-st.

MEN TO TRAVEL FOR THE FONTHILL NURsery of Canada. We pay $50 to $100 a month and expenses to agents to sell our Canadian grown stock. Address STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

THE MISSOURI WASHER AFFORDS AGENTS profitable business; it washes dirtiest clothes clean by hot steam without rubbing. Arguments in its favor are numerous and convincing. Easily sold on two weeks' trial. Write for illustrated circular and terms. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AN AGENT TO INTRODUCE AN article to retail drug trade. Reference required. ROE & SMITH, Baltimore, Md.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS, WITHOUT REVALuation, at $750 per year and taxes, one of the best 50-foot lots on the South Side for a first-class family flat; an investment of $24,000 in a building will pay over 13 per cent net. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE—ON LONG TIME, ABOUT 11,000 square feet near Jackson and Dearborn-sts.; two fronts. Address B 5, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH $500 cash and services; will pay $75 per month. Address B 21, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WILL SHOW BIG BUSIness to man with a few hundred dollars cash. A 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER—WITH $5,000 CASH; one who understands bookkeeping or the management of finances. References required and given. A F 38, Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

DON'T SELL YOUR OLD CLOTHES UNTIL I have set prices on them; no cloaks wanted. Address J. WRONSKI, 486 State. Mail orders promptly attended to.

H. S., 118 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for cast-off clothing and shoes; orders by mail promptly attended to.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

L. MANTON, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST. Advice free. Business quietly transacted.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between Paul F. Knefel and Julius W. Kappeman under the firm name of Knefel & Kappeman has been mutually dissolved. Chicago, Jan. 2, 1890.

ACCOUNTANTS.

CHAS. W. HAWLEY, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, Room 29, 138 Dearborn-st. Telephone 366.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR; WILL qualify as receiver or assignee. Best of references. G. L. MARCHAND, 112 Clark-st., Room 523.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFES FOR SALE CHEAPER THAN EVER; inside measurements 18x14x12, $35; 24x17x13¼, $55; 32x19x14, $65. Call and see us. Safe moving and repairing at lowest prices. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 54 Dearborn-st.

HOSPITALS.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement. Best care. MRS. WIRCHMANN, successor to Mrs. Kicher, 2020 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN FINE MODERN BUILT dwelling houses on Wabash-av., between 54th and 55th-sts.; lots 25x161, rock-face stone basement, pressed brick all around, slate roof, furnace and laundry in basement; kitchen, dining-room, reception-room, library, and parlors on first floor; 5 sleeping-rooms and bath-room on second floor, besides fine attic; all finished in red oak; price $10,000; terms 1/5 cash, balance to suit purchaser. These houses have been built by the day. Take your architect along with you and see if he can buy a lot of this size and build you such a house for the price. Will be completed in about three weeks. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property, vacant and improved; sites with railroad and dock for sale or lease; will build to suit tenant. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR BEAUTIFUL NEW 9-ROOM houses with stone basements, dining-room and kitchen on first floor, wood mantels, gas fixtures, laundry, furnace, and all other modern improvements; on 56th-st.-boulevard, between State-st. and Michigan Southern and Rock Island depot; price, $6,000; terms easy. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st. or on the premises.

FOR SALE— FOUR BARGAINS in choice manufacturing sites; 10 to 160 acres each. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FEES, WITH 99-YEAR LEASE; $25,000 and $55,000. ALBERT SCHONBECK, 1205 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—GROUND CENTRALLY LOCATED, leased for 99 years, 6 per cent. $50,000. HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., Room 23, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GROUND CENTRALLY LOCATED, leased for 99 years; 6 per cent and taxes; $250,000. HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 23, 175 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:

PRAIRIE-AV.—Two palatial modern houses, north of 22d-st., with large grounds; $100,000; $150,000.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine modern house in splendid order; large amount of money has recently been expended on it; $60,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Very fine new house, with large lot; one of the most beautiful and costly houses in Chicago.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Elegant modern house, near 33d-st.; extra well built; one of Burnham & Root's best designs; $100,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Modern house, near 27th-st., with lot 35x180 feet, and brick barn.

MICHIGAN-AV.—New modern house, designed by Cobb & Frost; perfect interior plan; $80,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—New house, near 33d-st., with lot 25x174 feet, and brick barn; $33,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Modern house, near 34th-st., with brick barn; $37,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 50x176 feet, near 32d-st.; $26,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, with new first-class brick barn, near 33d-st.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone front house, with brick barn and lot 51x170 feet; in fine location; $34,000. Will sell house and 25 feet for $24,000.

CORNER HOUSE—With lot 48x174 feet; a beautiful house; in first-class order throughout; Crossman & Lee have just finished handsome decorations; $32,500.

CORNER HOUSE—Built one year ago; with lot 30x164 ft.; east and south front, and brick barn; $25,000.

CALUMET-AV.—Fine stone house, finished in mahogany, oak, cherry, and other selected woods; very expensive interior; lot 60 feet front; fine brick barn; $40,000.

GROVELAND-AV.—Handsome modern house, heated by steam; finely decorated in oil and water colors; lot, 40 ft. front.

GROVELAND-AV.—Two modern houses, near 32d-st.; $10,000; $11,500.

DREXEL-BLVD.—Fine new brown-stone house, with lot 70x250 ft., and large barn.

KENWOOD—Four beautiful homes, with large grounds; $62,000, $33,000, $65,000, $100,000.

KENWOOD—Fine house, finished in hard wood, and heated by steam; decorated by Herter Bros. of New York; lot 119x150 ft.; fine barn; $50,000; a clean cut bargain can be had.

RHODES-AV.—Brick house, near 33d-st., heated by steam, with lot 30x164 ft., east front; brick barn.

VERNON-AV.—Beautiful modern house near 34th-st., with lot 28x164 ft., east front.

CALUMET-AV.—A handsome brown-stone front.

PRAIRIE-AV.—House and 39 ft. near 28th-st.; $18,500.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Frame house No. 2825, with lot 40x177 ft., and new brick barn.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Frame house near 29th-st., with lot 25x180 ft., east front; $15,000.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE LOTS.

MICHIGAN-AV.—40x170 ft., near 27th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—112x176 ft., near 27th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x174 ft., near 32d-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x174 ft., near 33d-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—75 or 175 ft., corner 34th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x174 ft., near 35th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—100x187 ft., N. W. cor. Eda-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—100x200 ft., near 38th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x176 ft., near 31st-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—39x177 ft., near 27th-st.; also 40x177 ft., near 28th-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—WHOLEsale store in best part of wholesale district; rented to one tenant for five years; $225,000. Also choice retail corner, with four-story stone building, $130,000. Also vacant corner on State-st., $100,000. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— CHOICE CORNERS AND INSIDE LOTS ON VINCENNES-AV., ST. LAWRENCE-AV., CHAMPLAIN-AV., LANGLEY-AV., AND ALL STREETS AND AVENUES BETWEEN 47TH-ST. AND WASHINGTON PARK. PRICE $30 PER FT. AND UPWARD. SNOW & DICKINSON, COR. DEARBORN AND WASHINGTON-STS.

FOR SALE— OUR BANNER SUBDIVISION. HIGH AND DRY. Big bargains in lots convenient to Illinois Central and large factories. Streets curbed and macadamized. Water pipes and sewers in each lot. Sidewalks laid. Alleys improved, and trees planted. $450 PER LOT AND UPWARDS. ONE-TENTH DOWN. BALANCE MONTHLY. Call or send for free tickets. See these lots before buying elsewhere. Also lots from $200 upwards. "VAN VLISSINGEN," 91 Dearborn-st. (main floor).

FOR SALE— $35,000 cash will buy the most profitable acre tract on the South Side. It will certainly pay 300 per cent. Other sure things for $1,500 to $2,500, and lots only one block from 55th-st. boulevard for $325; first-class land. WM. H. CONDON, 156 Clark-st.

FOR SALE— COTTAGE GROVE-AV. INVESTMENT, near 35th-st., 4-story brick in store and flats; will net 8 per cent; price $12,500. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CLARK-ST., NEAR VAN Buren-st., 25x105. Bargain. HIBBARD, PORTER & BRO., 23, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST., NEAR HARRISON; brick improvements; rents $1,550; lot 22x62; $23,000. HIBBARD, PORTER & BRO., 23, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY NO. 3,544. Wabash-av. bargain, 40x183, east front, near 28th-st. $175 PER FOOT. Splendid location for flat building. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS ON 35TH-ST., NEAR HOYNE-AV.; EASY TERMS; SEND FOR PLATS. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILroad, on Madison-av., between 73d and 74th-sts., near Brookdale station; water-pipes and sidewalks laid and streets macadamized; $525 to $750 per lot; on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THREE HUNDRED FEET on river by two hundred feet deep to Lumber-st., between 17th and 18th-sts. E. & W. BATCHELLER, 209 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE— An equity in $70,000 worth of fine residences and building lots on the Southwest Side; capitalists investigate. A 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEAR BOARD OF TRADE, 4-STORY building; one tenant; price $85,000; pays 6¼ per cent net. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOME, NOT BUILT to sell, located on Drexel-boulevard; modern in every respect; a gem of a home for $22,000; lot 28½x250 feet. H. S. MERRITT & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2934 AND 2936 LAKE PARK-AV., 12 rooms, all finished in polished hardwood; will sell for $10,500 each, $1,000 cash, balance reasonable; open every day. JOHN S. THOMAS, 586 Park-av.

FOR SALE—THIRTY VERY CHOICE BUILDING lots on the Southwest Side for cash. B 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. BUSINESS BLOCK, 125x100; 5 stores, paying about 6 per cent. WM. GARNETT & CO., 77 Clark-st., Room 1.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— WEST SIDE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY. In the district bounded by Madison, 12th., Canal, and Halsted-sts. We have several choice pieces which can be had cheap. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—Manufacturing coalyard and stoneyard sites on Pan-Handle road, north of 12th-st.:
125 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft. deep.
268 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 677 ft. deep.
536 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft. deep.
Also many other desirable locations.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—N. W. COR. ASHLAND-BLVD. AND Monroe, 95 feet on Monroe, 100 on Ashland, 136 on Ogden. J. W. HEDENBERG, 6, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES 38TH-ST. AND KEDZIE-av.; $2,200. 116 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL, BRICK, TEN-ROOM house, and lot; Fulton-st., near Garfield Park. B 93, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$80,000—MADISON-ST., NEAR WOOD, brick block, 3 stores and flats, with lots; a great bargain.
$17,000—Madison-st., near Aberdeen, 24 feet, improved; terms, $5,000 cash, balance 5 years, 6 per cent.
$25,000—Halsted-st., near Adams, 3-story and basement brick building with lot.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO. (Exclusive Agents), 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$10,500; S. W. COR. MONROE AND Wood-sts., a fine 2-story brick house and 34 foot lot; will take other good property in part pay. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
268 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
272 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
486 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—COME AT ONCE IF you want a bargain—Latest modern new brick stone front flats, 519 Marshfield-av.; 2-story brick store, 965 W. Van Buren-st.; 9-room brick house, 698½ Monroe-st.; all rented. B. F. GEORGE, 154 La Salle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—100 FEET FRONT OR MORE, SOUTHwest corner Desplaines and Harrison-sts. J. R. PRINDLE, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, 24 FEET ON ASHLAND-av., near Polk-st., $4,500; assessments all paid. A 179, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—10 lots, Hermitage-av. and Harrison-st. J. W. HEDENBERG, R. 6, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—S. HALSTED-ST., NEAR ADAMS; 4 story and basement pressed brick building (nearly new); lot 25x131 feet; $30,000. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST., BLOCK OF 6 buildings, $25,000. Brick flat building near Harrison and Loomis-sts., $5,500. E. L. STEWART, 607 Tacoma Block.

FOR SALE—288 FEET, CAMPBELL-AV., 10 LOTS; 2 corners; Harvard and Taylor-sts.; suitable for builder. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON HUMBOLDT BOULEVARD, corner of Western-av.—40x166; $1,800. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HARRISON-ST., NEAR LEAVITT, lot 24x125, to alley; a bargain if taken at once. H. BITTLESTON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., R. 57.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE CORNERS AND INSIDE LOTS EAST OF HALSTED-ST., MADISON TO HARRISON-STS. Will build for tenants. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$30,000—LA SALLE-AV., NEAR Goethe-st., six brick residences with lots; all rented. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK BARGAIN.

SPECIAL PRICE OF $77.50 PER FOOT. ELLIS-AV., NEAR 54TH-ST. LOT 96X184. EVERY IMPROVEMENT PAID FOR. GOOD FOR BALANCE OF WEEK ONLY.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— OGLESBY-AV., COR. 61ST-ST. 100X177 FEET TO 20-FOOT ALLEY. MACADAMIZED STREETS, STONE SIDEWALKS, SEWER, WATER, ETC. WILL BE SOLD BELOW THE MARKET PRICE. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—N. E. COR. OGLESBY-AV. AND 62D-st., 200x183 feet, at $72.
Monroe-av., near 56th-st., 150x175 feet, at $85. Assessments paid.
Cottage Grove-av., e. f., 300 feet north of 67th-st., 50x122 feet, at $65.
All the above are bargains.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 108 DEARborn-st.:
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
100x175, s. w. cor. Woodlawn-av. and 50th-st.
150x164, s. w. cor. Ellis-av. and 53d-st.
150x164, s. w. cor. Lexington-av. and 54th-place.
50x250, Drexel-blvd., S. 45th.
Several choice corners on 55th-st., east of park.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
300 feet S. E. cor. South Park-av. and 73d-st.
300 feet S. W. cor. Vernon-av. and 73d-st.
300 feet S. E. cor. Vernon-av. and 73d-st., high and dry and adjoining improved first-class resident property; $30 per foot.
Apply to owner, B. F. GEORGE, 154 La Salle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—AT WOODLAWN PARK, 150X125 ON Lexington-av., near 65th-st.; improvements all in and paid for; only $45 per ft.; easy terms; or will sell part. This is the best bargain in Woodlawn. TAYLOR & JONES, 1011 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON LANGLEY-AV., AT 68TH, east front, $550 each. Two lots, 25x200, at $500 each. 71 ft. on Champlain-av., east front, at $14 per foot; three years' time. J. LENNON, 4531 Cottage Grove.

FOR SALE—60 FEET ON 49TH-ST., BETWEEN Grand-blvd. and Vincennes-av., south front; I will sell this property very cheap. C. H. STODDART, 225 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone front, No. 5328 Jefferson-av., in complete order; very cheap and easy terms. B. PHILPOT & CO., 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—Two very choice corners, vacant; also house and lot in choice location. D. O. STRONG, 16 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, EAST FRONT ON COTTAGE Grove-av., between 47th and 48th-sts.; a bargain. B. PHILPOT & CO., 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—18¾ ACRES AT THE southeast corner of Paxton-av. and 77th-st. BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR BUILT TO ORDER—MODERN houses; Hyde Park; easy terms. J. A. COLEMAN, 302 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—600 FEET AT WINDSOR PARK, NEAR the depot, at $11 per foot. Call at once. S. B. KNOX & CO., 225 Dearborn-st., Room 609.

FOR SALE—ON 55TH-ST., NEAR WOODLAWN-av., 62 feet front; $7,000. 116 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE— THREE CHOICE HOMES In Park Manor; all improvements; will sell at a bargain or exchange for good acres. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE CORNERS ON Midway-plaisance, east of Woodlawn-av., at a bargain. J. Q. HOYT, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—177X170 FEET, INDIANA-AV., N. E. cor. 61st-st.; sewer, water, and newly-paved streets all paid for; elevated railroad will pass two blocks east. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON EAST SIDE OF CALUmet Lake, opposite Pullman, fronting 1,320 feet on 114th-st.; it will make 100 lots. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON DREXEL-AV., BETWEEN 58TH-st. and Midway Plaisance, 75x183; will be sold at a bargain if taken at once. TAYLOR & JONES, 1011 Tacoma Building.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— LOTS ON ENGLEWOOD ON THE HILL. Far ahead of them all. Inside Chicago. Double track street-car line. Lake water. Sidewalks. Streets graded. Street culverts and crossings in. Fare to business center, 5c. Property shown free any day. Buyers living outside Chicago can send first payment by express, P.-O. order, draft, or check. Lots $275 and upwards. $25 to $50 cash and balance $5 to $10 per month thereafter. Send for plats and particulars.

GREAT TIME TO BUY CHICAGO PROPERTY. With all the anticipated improvements in the vicinity of Englewood these lots must INCREASE IN VALUE. 150 houses built in this vicinity in the last six months. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. Cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 109 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS, LOTS ON Winter and Sherman-sts., between 56th and 57th; accessible by C. & E. I. R. R.; 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents; two blocks from horse cars; price $500 to $700 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM COTTAGE, LOT, 25X125; highest ground in Cook County; located in Auburn Park; worth $2,000; must sell on account of sickness; take entire property for $1,200, $800 can stand 3 years. Address A 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$1,100—GREAT BARGAIN—40-FT. LOT in Eggleston, Mallette & Brownell's Subdivision at Auburn Park; owner must sell; small cash payment, balance $10 monthly. ROY & NOURSE, R. 216, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—5 ACRES N. W. CORNER Oakley-av. and 67th-st. (48 lots), near depot and street cars, ripe for retailing, at $1,500 per acre if sold at once. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4-ROOM COTTAGE ON EASY PAYments on Sherman-st., near 58d; accessible by C. & E. I. R. R.; fare 5 cents; water-pipes and sidewalks laid. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1741 DEMING-COURT, CORNER LARrabee-st., a modern-built house of 12 rooms, subcellar, with good barn; lot 64x230 feet; one of the choicest residence corners in Lake View. Apply on premises.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— BARGAIN IN ACRES. 40 acres in Lyons, S. W. ¼, Section 25, near Stickney tract and Calumet R. R. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— GOOD ACRES.
40—Near W. Madison-st. and R. R. station; at a bargain.
40—On Ashland and 123d-st.
40—On Ashland, near 59th.
6¾—On 83d and Wabash and Michigan-avs.
160—On two R. Rs., desirable for manufactories and subdivisions. Other choice investments in desirable location. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT TRACY, WASHINGTON Heights (Rock Island R. R.), on the ridge and in the grove, 100 feet above Lake Michigan, close to R. C. Givens' $40,000 residence; lots 25x150; price $400 each, $100 cash, balance five annual payments; 6 per cent. L. A. GILBERT, 133 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES— The best located tracts on the Belt road, near the Stickney tract. ADOLPH LOEB & BRO., 126 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—22 ACRES ON 22D-ST., EAST OF Riverside; 50 trains daily; $1,500 per acre. 116 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—HOUSES built to order on 50-foot lots for $100 cash and balance in small monthly payments. ROY & NOURSE, Room 216, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS NEAR BRAINERD Station, on R. I. R. R.; high and dry; $275 to $350; easy payments. H. BITTLESTON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., R. 57.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights, near depot; $230 per acre; can double your money. E. C. WARE, 95 Washington.

FOR SALE—3 WELL-LOCATED LOTS AT LA Grange. GEO. WRIGHT, Owner, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 23.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES 20— Before giving reference to location I want to refer to two great truths:
"How to invest money safely is the question most people find of the greatest interest."
"A thing well bought is half sold."
Now there is perfect SAFETY as to purchase, and certainty as to RESELLING at a profit in the two choice acre tracts offered below:
20 ACRES—ROBEY-ST., between 80th and 81st-sts. and Pan-Handle road station at 79th-st.; street-car line now on 79th as far as Halsted, and to be extended west on 79th-st. to Pan-Handle road. This property directly west of Auburn Park and within one block of the syndicate purchase of Sherman tract on which such extensive improvements are to be made. Can make a special price on this on application.
30 ACRES—WOOD-ST. to Winchester, between 83d and 85th-sts.; has advantage of Rock Island suburban service; lies between Gage's subdivision on the south and Baird & Rowland on the north; see how lots are selling in these subdivisions, then take in consideration that this is the only tract that can be purchased at $1,500 per acre between 79th and 87th-sts., east of Pan-Handle road; ground lies high and dry; title perfect; favorable terms. Take the trouble to investigate either tract and you will find a bargain. A. B. SOUTHARD, Room 94 Illinois Bank Building, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
40 acres adjoining depot at Chicago Lawn, on 67th-st.; ripe for retailing; $1,250.
40 acres, Johnson-av and 81st-st., ¼ mile south of location of Wabash R. R. shops, and ½ mile east of depot at crossing of Wabash and Grand Trunk R. R.'s; good investment; at $1,000.
10 acres, California-av. and 67th-st., at $1,200.
5 acres, 67th-st. and Oakley-av., 2 blocks from depot and street-cars, at $1,500.
5 acres, Vincennes-road and 82d-st., high ground; ripe for retailing; at $3,000.
10 acres, 99th-st. and Hillside-av., near depot, on the Ridge at Washington Heights; at $1,500.
20 acres Fernwood, Halsted and 104th-sts., at $900.
20 acres 69th-st. and Blanchard-av., at $1,175.
5 acres Windsor Park, near depot, big bargain.
40 acres improved, 87th and West 48th-sts., at $400.
80 acres, Sec. 17, Worth, on C. T. R. R., at $325.
80 acres near Stickney tract, in Lyons, at $400.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE 80-ACRE TRACT NEAR the Stickney purchase; 40 acres corner of Irving Park-boulevard and Kedzie-av. EDGAR S. HEATON, R. 58, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT BROOKDALE, ON THE I. C. R. R.; surrounded by fine improvements and close to depot; price $475 to $750 each; $100 cash, balance 5 annual payments; 6 per cent. L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 133 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM, RANCH, COAL LANDS—One place of 4,040, one of 3,160, one of 3,975, one of 3,030 acres, desirably situated, well supplied with water; prices $4, $5, $5, and $6 per acre. One lot of 50, one of 40, several of 10 to 15, half sections, excellent prairie wheat lands, $3.25 per acre; of 80,000 acres comprising coal, iron, and other minerals in North Texas. For particulars apply to or address E. S. GRAHAM, Graham, Texas.

FOR SALE—STEPHENSON CO., ILL., FARMS 160 and 200 acres, $45 per acre.
Champaign Co., Ill., 80, 160 and 320 acre farms, $45 per acre.
Cook Co., 160, 400, 450, 850 acres, 5 miles out, $100 per acre.
Marion Co., Ill., fruit farm 200 acres, $40 per acre.
E. L. STEWART, 607 Tacoma Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR CASH—A STRICTLY FIRST-class house of 12 rooms at least; prefer stone front and not in row; located handy to Illinois Central road, with room for barn if possible; will pay as high as $18,000 CASH for such a place. Owners and authorized agents please address B 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEES OF GROUND LEASED 99 years. JASON B. PRINDLE, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CUSTOMERS HOUSES, flats, and vacant property. B 84, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A GOOD IMPROVED FARM of 300 acres in Wyandotte County, Kansas, unincumbered, distant about 13 miles from Kansas City and Leavenworth, within ¼ to 3½ miles of 4 lines of railway; would put in some cash and exchange for stock furniture, carpets, and draperies. Have also desirable Leavenworth property. Owners only apply to R. H. KERR, 175 La Salle-st., or owner, Lock Box 83, Leavenworth, Kas., or A 83, Tribune office.

HOTEL IN ILLINOIS TO EXCHANGE FOR other property; what have you? Address T. O., Box 24, Wyanet, Ill.

I OWN A GOOD QUARTER-SECTION FARM, Kane Co., Ill.; also a nice suburban home. I want a good Chicago residence. A 35, Tribune office.

I OWN SEVERAL NICE, IMPROVED FARMS IN Central Kansas to exchange. H Q 48, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—$4,000 STOCK DRY GOODS FOR Chicago real estate or small farm in Southern Iowa. Address A 38, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A PIECE OF FIRST-CLASS Chicago property a farm of 225 acres, near Richmond, Ind.; will pay money difference if property will justify. Address D. G. REID, Richmond, Ind.

VERY DESIRABLE STORE PROPERTY IN MINneapolis free to exchange for Chicago, its vicinity, or a good Illinois farm. A 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE FROM $30,000 TO $50,000 for clear lands.
Wanted—A residence of 8 or 9 rooms for flats; well rented.
Wanted—West Side business property for house and flats.
Wanted—Common horses for Kansas lands; ¼ section; clear.
LANDIS & FULLER, 87 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED SUBurban property in St. Louis for Chicago lots. Address P.-O. Box 45, Ravenswood, Ill.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND—NO COMMISSION—5 AND 6 per cent money on real estate. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 LA SALLE-ST., have money to loan on city and north shore suburban property.

GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 DEARBORN-st., main floor—Mortgage loans made on Chicago real estate at low rates of interest in sums to suit.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6 and 7 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages. JAMES LINDEN, 302 Tacoma Building.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. No delay. Will loan in amounts of $2,000 and upwards. BOGUE & HOYT, Real Estate Board Building, N. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO property. HOWARD & CALKINS, 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook Co. at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT current rates. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT. Special rates on large amounts. SIDNEY LOEB, 95 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON improved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 124 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 165 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

WANT TO LOAN FROM PRIVATE PARTIES $2,000 for 4 or 5 years on real estate; will pay 7 per cent interest. Address or call at FRANK MILLER'S, 115 Thirty-ninth-st.

5 AND 6 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago property; sums to suit. CHAS. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS

DO YOU WANT MONEY? ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE. CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO., ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST. OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate and any available collateral.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 89 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

MONEY TO LOAN— THE SAFETY LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION. ROOM 3, 142 LA SALLE-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND CHATtels at one-half usual rates. Room 74 Unity Building, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$3,500 ON 25-FOOT LOT; WEST HARrison-st., near Desplaines; worth $10,000. $3,000 on brick house and lot; Warren-av., west of California. Both gilt-edge 6 per cent first mortgage; each three years. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD 155 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

PREPARED ROOFING—DO YOUR OWN ROOFing and save expense; can cover steep or flat, old shingle or tin roofs; applied by anyone; circulars and samples free. Roofs painted and repaired with fire and water proof paint. Shingle roofs a specialty. All kinds of tar and gravel roofs repaired. B. F. NOURSE & BRO., 25 Michigan-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—25-HORSE POWER CARTER GAS engine; used nine months. B 4, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 LA Salle-st. Branch office, 253 W. Madison-st.
HOUSES.
158 W. Jackson-st., frame, 10 rooms.
479½ W. Adams-st., stone front, 9 rooms.
242 S. Morgan-st., stone front, 10 rooms.
404 W. Congress-st., brick, 10 rooms and barn.
FLATS.

338 W. Madison-st., 2d floor, 9 rooms	$30.00
365 S. Sangamon-st., 2d floor, 6 rooms	25.50
85 S. Peoria-st., 2d floor, 9 rooms	32.50
112 S. Peoria-st., 1st floor, 4 rooms	20.00
39 S. Sangamon-st., brick, 6 rooms	
145 S. Peoria-st., brick, 6 rooms	20.00
171 S. Western-av., 2d floor, 6 rooms	18.50
449 W. Madison-st., 3 front rooms	15.00
458 W. Madison-st., 2d floor, 3 rooms	11.00
313 W. Polk-st., 2d floor, 3 rooms	10.00
1166 Wilcox-av., 2d floor, 6 rooms	18.00

FOR RENT—CHEAP TO GOOD PARTY—15 large rooms, 374 West Indiana-st., between Ada and Noble. EVANS, 112 Randolph-st., Room 2.

South Side.

FOR RENT—54 THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—MODern brick dwelling; south front; perfect order; $45. C. L. LANCASTER, R. 35, 175 La Salle-st.

Lake.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE; ALL MODERN conveniences; 6-room flat; 4-room flat, with barn. CHARLES G. FRENCH, 114 La Salle-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE NO. 198 (OLD NO. 1386) 40th-st., just west of Cottage Grove-av. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT PLACARDS FREE TO ADVERTISERS

South Side.

TO RENT—IN HODGES BUILDING, CORNER INdiana-av. and 22d-st., two good-sized, newly papered flats and one small flat; rent reasonable; elevator and janitor service. Apply at elevator of building or at 101 Washington-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—5 AND 6-ROOM FLATS WITH ALL conveniences, 57th-st. near cable line. H. BETTLESTON, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 57.

TO RENT—1919 WABASH-AV.—4 ROOMS; $12. THOMAS, 177 La Salle-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—FLATS—7-ROOM APARTMENTS IN the Oxford, just completed and ready for occupancy, 10 minutes' walk from Court House, steam heat, janitor free, every flat light and beautiful. 1454 Michigan-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLATS—WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD and Green-st., second floor, in 6-room suites; all modern improvements. THOMAS & PUTNAM, Room 27, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS, 3 AND 4 ROOMS EACH; new papered and painted; $9 and $10 each; located at 372 W. Lake-st. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MADISON SQUARE—984 MADISON-ST., 2, 4, and 5 room suites on second floor; clean, light, and desirable. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 107 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—NICE 6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS IN BRICK building, 633 to 641 Larrabee-st., near Lincoln Park, convenient to cable cars; all modern and newly papered and painted throughout; cheapest rent on North Side, at $16 and $17; keys with janitor, second flat No. 635. E. W. ZANDER & CO., 169 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DE LINCOLN APARTMENT BUILDing, 7-room flat, 62 Wisconsin-st., steam heat and janitor, all outside light rooms, all modern improvements, near Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—FLAT, NORTH CLARK AND INDIana, 6 rooms on second floor; all modern improvements. THOMAS & PUTNAM, Room 27, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT PLACARDS FREE TO ADVERTISERS.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, 5 minutes' walk from the Courthouse and all the theaters; steam heat and elevator service by the day, week, or month. Sorento Building, 44 North Clark-st., Flat 61.

TO RENT—300 EAST ERIE-ST.—ELEGANT FURnished rooms; fine accommodations.

TO RENT—58 CASS-ST.—WARM SINGLE ROOM; also alcove; modern conveniences.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL ALCOVE AND OTHER well-heated furnished south-front rooms; refined private family; references. 261 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—253 ONTARIO-ST., NICELY FURNISHed alcove and single rooms.

South Side.

TO RENT—2301 WABASH-AV., FURNISHED suite single or double; also light housekeeping room.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOM IN private family. 1249 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICE FRONT ROOM. 6 EAST WASHington-st. Good references required.

TO RENT—WARM, FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. 2457 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM, NICELY furnished; all conveniences; private family; references exchanged. 1355 Wabash-av., Flat 2.

TO RENT—7 CONGRESS-ST., 2D DOOR FROM Michigan-av., handsomely furnished rooms.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 29TH-ST., ELEgantly furnished room and suite reasonable. A 19, Tribune office.

TO RENT—VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room. 221 Michigan-av., second bell.

TO RENT—7 33D-ST., 2 LARGE ROOMS, FURnished, $16; housekeeping allowed.

TO RENT—9 33D-ST., 2 LARGE FURNISHED rooms, complete for housekeeping, $10 month; single room $5 a month.

West Side.

TO RENT—450 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, elegant rooms, single or en suite; all new; modern conveniences; with or without board.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORES AND FLATS IN A NEW stone-front building on State-st., east front, between 47th and 48th-sts. Store and basement, $35 per month; suitable for almost any kind of business. Ten flats of 6 rooms each, with bath-room, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements; rent from $22.50 to $25 per month; best-arranged flats for the price in the city. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st. or on the premises.

TO RENT—WE HAVE SEVERAL VERY DEsirable stores on State-st., bet. Madison and Van Buren, also several basements with large entrances, also stores on all the principal retail streets in the down-town business district. SNOW & DICKINSON, Renting Department, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—MADISON-ST., BETWEEN DEARborn and Clark, large light store with basement; fine display windows; long or short lease. SNOW & DICKINSON, Renting Department, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—5015 and 5051 S. HALSTED-ST.; good place for furniture; nominal rent to May 1st. THOMAS, 177 La Salle-st., Room 10.

North Side.

FOR RENT—STORES 246 AND 246½ N. CLARK-st.; good business location. E. BATCHELLER, Room 209 Chicago Opera-House Building.

FOR RENT—STORE—NORTH CLARK AND Indiana-sts., 20x80 feet; very desirable. THOMAS & PUTNAM, Room 27, 107 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—40 WEST MADISON-ST., STORE room rear 229 East Washington-st. Inquire of JAMES CASEY, 605 West Jackson-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES, BUILDINGS, ETC. COMplete city list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—S. W. COR. DEARBORN AND WASHington-sts., very large light office; well suited for insurance or banking purposes; $5,500 per year. SNOW & DICKINSON, Renting Department, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—OFFICES, ALL PRICES, ALL LOCAtions. HOWARD & CALKINS, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 431.

Lofts.

TO RENT—22 TO 26 MADISON-ST., 3D FLOOR, 46X80, well lighted, freight elevator, for light manufacturing or storage; 2 or 3 horse-power can be had; $1,500 per annum. SNOW & DICKINSON, Renting Department, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—102 MADISON-ST., 5TH FLOOR, 47x100, steam heat, and 5 to 10 horse power; passenger and freight elevators; fine light. SNOW & DICKINSON, Renting Department, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—102 MADISON-ST., 3D FLOOR, 47X100; steam heat and power; passenger and freight elevators; low rent; long lease. SNOW & DICKINSON, Renting Department, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER AND HEAT in the best lighted buildings in the city, 17-foot freight elevators and rapid passenger elevators; buildings also equipped with automatic fire sprinkler reducing cost of insurance 25 per cent; also electric lights, etc.

2 floors, 40x162.	3 floors, 60x175.
1 floor, 42x 74.	1 floor, 40x 53.
1 floor, 42x 52.	1 floor, 48x 48.

WARREN SPRINGER, 48 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—STATE-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Monroe, west front; the finest, lightest second floor in this block; steam heat, passenger elevator, etc.; 25x80 ft. SNOW & DICKINSON, Renting Department, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—BUILDING SOUTHWEST CORNER of Canal and Washington-sts.; with or without power; arranged to suit from one to ten tenants, having 30,000 square feet of flooring. SAWYER & GARRETT, Room 6, 89 Madison-st.

TO RENT—172 W. LAKE-ST.—LARGE BASEment with fine bake-oven; suitable for bakery or storage. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW 3-STORY AND BASEMENT building, 50x80, for storage or light manufacturing, on North Side. Apply at 357 East Division-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE LIGHT OFFICE on main floor on Dearborn-st., bet. Washington and Adams; will pay from $200 to $300 per month. SNOW & DICKINSON, Renting Department, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping, South Side. B 81, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO COMFORTABLE furnished rooms, with privilege of light housekeeping on North Side, south of Division-st., two adults; state terms. B 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MARRIED COUPLE, three or four rooms or flat, completely furnished for housekeeping, in private family; must be first-class; convenient to business center; South Side. Address, stating full particulars, B 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM BY YOUNG lawyer; cheap to May. B 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, STORES, FLATS—now and May 1. E. L. STEWART, 607 Tacoma Block.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY WITH CAPITAL WOULD START A manufactory of underclothing and hosiery in some suitable place where sufficient inducements are offered. Address GEO. GREEN, 90 Sudbury-st., Boston, Mass.

BUTTER AND MEAT STORE DOING GOOD cash trade; owner unable to attend to it; small capital required. This is a rare bargain. 125 Clark-st., Room 19.

BUTTER AND PRODUCE (RETAIL) STORE FOR sale; $700 or $800 needed; no agents. Owner, M A 28, Tribune office.

DRUG BUSINESS IN SOUTHERN WISCONSIN; city of 3,000; stock and fixtures, $2,500; daily sales $28; bargain to cash purchaser. Address M A 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A WELL-established South Water-st. commission business; sales average $12,000 to $14,000 per month; reason for selling, capital too small for the business; if you have $2,000 or $3,000 to invest it will pay you to investigate. A 145, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESSES IN wholesaling goods in the manufactured metal line in the City of Chicago; buyer must have from $30,000 to $50,000; paying business; ill-health compels owner to sell. Address M P 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO STORES AND lots, 44x70, all in good repair; valued at $3,000; stock of groceries invoiced at $1,500, all clear. Would take good farm or good Chicago clear lots and some money. Address Box 332, De Kalb, Ill.

FOR SALE—$4,000—STOCK OF HARDWARE AND stoves; established 15 years and doing paying business; town of 3,000 and only one competitor; will reduce stock to suit purchaser. Address A. L. PAINE & CO., Reed City, Mich.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED HARNESS business, wholesale and retail; has a large and increasing city trade. A 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A STEAM LAUNDRY, DOING GOOD business; cheap rent; everything in first-class shape; owner in other business. B 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL THEATRICAL AND masquerade costume business. 89 N. Wells-st.

GREAT BARGAIN—PLUMBING BUSINESS for sale; proprietor leaving city for health. Z 99, Tribune office.

GROCERY STORE; GOOD CHANCE; TRADE $150 daily; half cash; investigate. Room 25, 150 Washington-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR TRADE FOR a business of any description from $300 to $30,000 call at the old established offices of THOMAS & CO., 5161 State-st.; our new and elegant city offices, 226 La Salle-st., will be opened and ready for business on Monday, Jan. 20, 1890, under the management of THOMAS, RICKETTS & CLARK, licensed brokers. Established 1868.

I HAVE A LOT OF SELF-HEATING REVERSIble sad-irons, secured on a debt, which I will sell at less than the cost to manufacture; these irons are in good condition, nickeled, each one being packed in a strong case; sample by express, $1.50, c. o. d.; a bargain for a dealer, canvassing agent, or your own use. W. H. FAUBER, 281 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

INVENTIONS, DEVICES, AND MACHINERY FOR any purpose gotten up; mechanical drawing. WILLIAMS, 421 Rialto Building.

PATENT FOR SALE— OR WILL TAKE ROYALTY. Glass jars and bottles; can be made cheap. GUSTAV STAIB, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.

PATENT FOR SALE—BUILDERS' HARDWARE—Already in the market and specified by architects; a rare chance to make big money. For particulars call at Room 16, 26 W. Lake-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—WEST SIDE; GOOD stand; reasonable offer not refused. Address Y 75, Tribune office.

TYPEWRITING, 100 PAGE, TRADE CIRCULAR Addressing Co., 22, 125 Clark.

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA—A CAPITAL OPportunity for an investment in the highest and healthiest part of Florida, in a University Town. A general store, doing a splendid paying business. Reasons for selling party wishes to retire from business. Address Lock Box 47, Winter Park, Fla.

WANTED—TO BUY OUT OR BUY AN INTEREST in an established warehouse storage business. B 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY TO INVEST $2,000 TO $5,000, with or without services; big profits; investigate. ELY, 150 Washington-st.

WANTED—PARTIES TO TAKE INTEREST IN new oil district; good showing; 70 miles from city. A 31, Tribune office.

$500 TO $5,000—WANTED PARTIES WITH above amount to join in the purchase and development of a large tract of timber and mineral land South. Go Saturday night. S. M. SMITH, 142 Dearborn-st., R. 22.

$500 WILL BUY ONE OF THE BEST PRODuce commission businesses on South Water-st.; 4-story building. HILLOCK, 98 Washington-st.

$500 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on city real estate. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

$100,000—WISH TO INVEST THIS AMOUNT in an established manufacturing business. P.-O. Box 391, Chicago.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

158 OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD—FINELY FURnished rooms to rent, with board; also day board.

217 MICHIGAN-AV.—OPPOSITE AUDITORIUM—One large and one small room to rent, with board.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT SUITE and other warm rooms, with board.

1328 MICHIGAN-AV.—A HANDSOME PARLOR suite, with bay window; excellent table; also large double room.

1328 MICHIGAN-AV.—A THIRD-STORY SUITE in blue; also single room; good table-board.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—3 DELIGHTFUL ROOMS with first-class table.

1828 INDIANA-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOM, SUITable for one or two, with board.

2119 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNished rooms, with first-class table board, one alcove suite and one single room, vacant, furnace heat, only half block from cable cars.

2316 INDIANA-AV. — WELL-FURNISHED front rooms, with board.

West Side.

617 MONROE-ST. — ENGLISH PRIVATE FAMily; very desirable warm south front room; comfortably furnished; good board; desirable comfortable home.

879 WASHINGTON-BLVD. — ELEGANT ROOMS with or without board; private family.

PERSONS DESIRING FIRST-CLASS HOTEL ACcommodations for the winter away from the cold lake winds and noisy center of the city can find large sunny rooms with open fires, with or without baths, and reasonable prices, at St. Caroline's Court Hotel, Washington-boulevard and Elizabeth-st.

North Side.

121 DEARBORN-AV.—ONE LARGE FRONT room, one small room; gentleman roommate wanted; good home table.

130 DEARBORN-AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS, PRIvate bath, also front parlor, and good board.

166 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms with board.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER CHICAGO-AV.—A few very pleasant front rooms and suite of rooms, with board; hot and cold running water, etc. References. Also first-class table board.

221 DEARBORN-AV. — WELL FURNISHED rooms with or without board; references.

282 EAST INDIANA-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms, with board; billiard table.

312 E. INDIANA-ST.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms, with or without board.

376 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—FINELY FURNISHED room for two, $4.50 each per week with good board; other rooms.

Hotels.

HOTEL MIDLAND—European plan, 133 and 135 East Adams-st. Best 75c to $1 house in the city; new and modern. F. H. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

MACKINAC HOUSE, 330 STATE-ST.; 100 ELEgant rooms, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 daily; $1, $2, $3 weekly.

SHELBURNE HOTEL, CHICAGO-AV., STATE-ST.—Best table board on North Side.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady, two unfurnished front rooms, with board, where some privileges could be had; must be centrally located and good neighborhood; North Side. Address B 98, Tribune office.

BOARD—WANTED A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife to take nice furnished flat for board of one, quick. References. B 17, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ALCOVE OR TWO UNFURNISHED rooms by young married couple in strictly private family. A 99, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND WARM ROOM BY YOUNG LADY in refined private family; $5. Address B 83, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ALCOVE ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMily near 35th-st. and Illinois Central. M B 77, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY YOUNG GENtlemen, on South Side; must be reasonable. B 1, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; private residences purchased. Inquire personally, Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 85 Van Buren-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of hotels and private residences purchased without delay. J. J. W., 3225 Calumet-av.

MEDICAL.

DR. D'UNGER, PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO (12th year)—Chronic, blood, and nervous diseases successfully treated; discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness. Pamphlets free.

FEMALE DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED; board and skillful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, corner Hanover and Twenty-seventh-sts. Office 70 State-st. Room 312; hours 2 to 5.

BOOKS.

FOR SALE—26 VOLS. APPLETON'S AMERICAN Encyclopedia bound in half Turkey, cheap for cash. A 124, Tribune office.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS Rare Books, Costly Books, All Kinds of Books, LIBRARIES, CYCLOPÆDIAS, and Magazines, at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

SANITARY CELLARS.

SANITARY CELLARS—CELLARS, VAULTS, AND basements made gas, water, and moisture proof; warranted. B. F. NOURSE & BRO., 25 Michigan-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS—
FOR ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
FOR ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
FOR ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
KNABE
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FISCHER.
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NEW ENGLAND
PEASE
ARTISTIC DESIGNS.
UNEQUALED VARIETY.
EASY PAYMENTS.
ORGANS
LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS.

HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON and New Scale KIMBALL PIANOS.

LOW PRICES—EASY PAYMENTS.

SPECIAL.

THE KIMBALL PIANOS, used in their private apartments by the principal artists of THE PATTI and TAMAGNO OPERA CO., and which were so highly spoken of by them, will be offered for sale Monday, Jan. 13, and until sold, at a

REDUCTION FROM REGULAR PRICE.

They are all new pianos and in use but three weeks.

A STEINWAY SQUARE (second-hand), $125.

Also

OTHER SECOND-HAND PIANOS FROM $65 TO $175.

SECOND-HAND ORGANS, $10 TO $25.

A BABY GRAND PIANO (little used), $225.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED. Written estimates given free of charge.

OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN PATENT SCREW STRINGER.

"The greatest improvement in piano building of the present age."

The MOST DURABLE PIANO manufactured.

The LEAST LIABLE to get out of TUNE.

The MOST REFINED and MUSICAL TONES.

The BEST is the CHEAPEST.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.

The acknowledged STANDARD of EXCELLENCE.

New and attractive styles.

149 Wabash-av.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of pianos and organs ever shown in this city can now be seen at the two warerooms of the CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO., 223 STATE-ST. AND 223 WABASH-AV. CHICKERING GRANDS AND UPRIGHTS. New scale, new action, new designs, French pitch. Indorsed by the first artists in the world. GABLER PIANOS In English and French walnut, mahogany, rosewood antique oak, and ebonized cases. Also a full line of COLBY, SCHUBERT, C. A. SMITH, and KURTZMAN PIANOS. Every instrument fully warranted. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. Prices and terms within the reach of all. NOTE—Tuning and moving orders receive prompt attention.

STILL GREATER SACRIFICE—FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! To close out the few Stultz & Bauer upright pianos remaining that were slightly injured in the Exposition fire, we will dispose of them at second-hand prices. They have been thoroughly overhauled and refinished at the factory and are now in strictly first-class condition. As these are fancy cases, made expressly for exposition purposes, they make the choicest gifts. Also 1 Steinway, 1 Knabe, 1 Weber, 1 Hallet & Davis, and other pianos. Cash or easy payments. CHICAGO MUSIC CO., 148 and 150 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS AT MANUFACTURERS' WAREROOMS. Universally acknowledged for their superior quality of tone, beauty of finish, and great durability. LOW PRICES. EASY PAYMENTS. PIANOS TO RENT. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. B. SHONINGER CO., 213 State-st.

LEFT WITH US ON SALE—FINE LARGE upright piano, 7¼ octave, triple strung; price, with cover and stool, $135; cash or payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

SOHMER PIANOS, STERLING PIANOS, Steger pianos, preferred by leading musicians; purchased by the highest musical authorities. See our list of bargains in second-hand pianos. STEGER & CO., 236 State-st., n. w. cor. Jackson, over the Hub.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO, $155; EASY payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$200 BUYS GABLER UPRIGHT PIANO, large size; easy terms; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAFF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT PIANO; A great bargain; $185; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

THE CELEBRATED CONOVER BROTHERS' pianos in latest art design, fancy wood cases, can be seen at Chicago Music Co., 148 and 150 Wabash-av.

DECKER UPRIGHT PIANO, LARGE, HANDsome case, in fine condition; 7¼ octave, triple strung, $200; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$150 BUYS CHICKERING PIANO IN GOOD condition; terms easy; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAFF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$125, $135, and $150 EACH, THREE UPRIGHT pianos; easy terms; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAFF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WHEELOCK PIANOS CAN BE BOUGHT AT factory prices direct from the manufacturers on easy time payments. WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., 237 State and 55 Jackson-st.

$90, $100, $125, $150, AND $175 FOR UPRIGHT pianos, different makes, all in splendid condition, and fully guaranteed; $5 monthly payments if desired. STEGER & CO., 236 State-st., n. w. cor. Jackson, over the Hub.

$125 BUYS HALLET & DAVIS PIANO IN good repair; terms easy; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAFF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$125 BUYS DECKER UPRIGHT PIANO; $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAFF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

EMERSON PIANO, 7 OCTAVES; A BARgain; $55; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$3, $4, $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—200 PIanos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAFF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HALLET & CUMSTON PIANO, 7 OCTAVES; a bargain; $55; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$75 BUYS EMERSON PIANO; EASY PAYments. ADAM SCHAAFF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$125 BUYS STEINWAY & SONS' SQUARE piano; easy payments; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAFF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,275.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE—97 TO 103 Van Buren-st., near Clark—Lightest and driest rooms in Chicago for furniture, pianos, and merchandise; low rates; goods carefully moved; advances made. Telephone 801.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,372. S Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,542. GEORGE PARRY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—SOME DRIVING, DRAFT, AND express horses or outfits complete, for which I will exchange exceptionally good South Side lots, as to the value of which I invite the closest investigation; will pay cash difference if necessary; I have a market for this class of property, and you can in this way get a good, fair price for it instead of sacrificing it, as must be done for cash at this time of the year. O. J. BARRETT, 86 La Salle-st.

$20 BUYS THE BEST HAND-MADE BUGGY harness in the world; full nickel or Davis rubber; elegant barouche harness, only $25. Also express and grocery harness. Chicago Harness Co., 103 West Van Buren-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AT LAST—MADAM DEZEEL, THE MOST WONderful medium ever in our city, tells past, present, and future, and never fails to bring parted together. She will be pleased to see old patrons. Parlors, 205 West Madison-st., first flat.

MME. ARDENNE, CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYant and palmist, 248 West Madison-st., gives life chart and names in full; family troubles and love affairs a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT, fortune teller, and healer. 445 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AVOID THE BLIZZARDS!—PARTIES GOING TO Florida furnished information on routes, resorts, board, rents, real estate, employment, all Florida matters. Office fee, $1. Stewart's Bureau, Box 54, Daytona, Fla. Reference, E. L. Stewart, Attorney, 607 Tacoma Block, Chicago.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; All kinds of Broken, Unused, or Out of Style Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Rings, Teeth Plates; also Silver and Silver-Plated Ware. Highest price paid. FREEMAN & SCOTT, 125 Clark-st., Room 18.

WANTED— Fifty cents will be paid for a copy of The Tribune dated Nov. 28, 1888, by the Cashier of The Tribune Company.

WANTED—TO HANDLE A FIRST-CLASS SIDE line through Wisconsin and Michigan; pocket sample only. Illinois Advertising Co., Room 605, Rialto Building.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

FUGITIVE REMARKS CAUGHT FROM TRAVELERS IN THE CITY.

The Brilliant Prospects of Sioux City Dilated Upon by William Gordon—Beet-Sugar Manufacturing in Nebraska in a Fair Way to Become a Large and Paying Industry—Complaint by a Cattleman That the Business Is Overdone.

William Gordon is one of the half-dozen men who made Sioux City. Mr. Gordon went there when he first came to this country, on the advice of President Ackerman of the Illinois Central. He foretold the future of the place, and Mr. Gordon went there and waited for that future to come. He didn't wait idly, however, and now his name is among the directors of about every enterprise in the city.

"The future of Sioux City was settled when the Inter-State Commerce act became a law," said Mr. Gordon at the Grand Pacific yesterday. "It had the geographical situation for a great city, but geographical situation counted for nothing so long as railroad rates were made without regard to distance. In those days the freight on car from Kansas City through Sioux City to Minneapolis was $17 less than it was from Sioux City to Minneapolis. Sioux City owes about all it is or will be to that law. The meat-packing business, which has grown up there within a short time, is astonishing. Sioux City is now second only to Kansas City and Chicago in the dressed-meat business. Our meat product amounts to more in value than the product of all the Minneapolis mills. The city is becoming a great jobbing center, too. Our wholesale business amounts to over $15,000,000 a year. We have one of the largest wholesale drug houses in the West. The other lines of the wholesale trade are in dry goods, groceries, and hardware. Special efforts are being made now to get manufacturers located there. Large stove works will be moved there soon from New York. We offered the Grant Locomotive Works $400,000 if they would come, but Chicago and Mr. Jeffery got ahead of us there. Sioux City hasn't had a boom yet, but I predict that the next two or three years will see as big a boom there as Omaha or Kansas City ever had."

"The beet-sugar business has grown to be an old story," said C. O. Wilson of Nebraska. "It has been tried in Illinois, Utah, California, and half a dozen other States, and for one reason or another has been a failure every time. But the fact still remains that millions of pounds of sugar are being made in Germany from beets. The people of Grand Island, Neb., have made up their minds that the thing can be done there, and they have put their hands in their pockets to the extent of $100,000, and with that they propose to prove it. Experiments have been made by distributing seed among a great many farmers and analyzing the product. This analysis has proved to the satisfaction of a German expert that there is nothing in the way of successfully making sugar from Nebraska beets. The State Legislature has helped the matter along by passing a law granting a bounty of one cent a pound on all beet sugar manufactured in the State. The Grand Island people are now building works with a capacity of eighty-five tons of sugar a day during the seventy-five days which the season lasts. A refinery is also being built which will be kept running the year around refining the product for the market. It is expected that 5,000 acres in the vicinity of Grand Island will be planted to beets this year. The most improved machinery is being imported from Germany and seed will also be brought from there. The farmers will receive instructions in planting and the care of the crop from men familiar with the German methods. I believe that the failures that have followed such attempts in other States will not be repeated there, because everything that those failures have taught and everything to be learned from German methods will be combined to make this experiment a success."

"There is an overproduction of beef," said John Holland, a Wyoming cattle-man, who was at the Tremont. "The supply is greater than the demand. Not exactly that either, I suppose, for people will eat all the beef that is raised, and much more, too, if they could get it, but the relation between supply and demand that made the prices of a few years ago possible no longer exists. The cattle business on a large scale was profitable from 1881 to 1884. It was so profitable that every one with a little ready money went into it. The great herds that were then started are now on the market, and whether there was a "Big Four" or whether there wasn't prices could not be kept up in the face of the enormous shipments. The West is full of cattle and of corn to feed them. The receipts prove that. Last Monday 22,000 head of cattle were unloaded into your Stock-Yards. Think of it! Last year you handled 1,000,000 more cattle than you did in 1886. Why shouldn't the price be low if everybody in the country is going into the business of raising cattle? Surely it is all right for us to raise all the cattle we can. But if we are going into the business at this rate something must be done to open wider the markets of Europe. A few foreign steamship lines have command of ocean freight rates. It now costs about $30 to transfer a live animal from Chicago to the Liverpool wharves. That is too much. But more important than that is it that we gain the confidence of the foreigners. We must convince them in some way that our meat is as good meat as can be raised. They don't believe that now. It is on this point that our Government must act. There should be an official inspection by officers of the United States and meat that has passed this inspection should have the stamp of the Government that it is healthy and in good order. A plan of that kind properly carried out would give the foreigners confidence. We must have that confidence before we can make any headway in the markets of Europe. While we stand around kicking about low prices but doing nothing the Argentine Republic is running its regular line of refrigerator steamers and building up a meat trade that we will never be able to control if we don't get at it soon."

"Much greater reductions are being made in the steamship record across the Pacific than in the record across the Atlantic," said Charles A. Mitchell of New York, who has just made the passage from Japan. "The fastest time has been made by the ships landing at Vancouver. The Parthia arrived at Vancouver Jan. 10, and her time from Yokohama was a trifle less than thirteen days. That broke the record, and the passengers were quite jubilant till they were handed a cablegram announcing the arrival of the steamer China at Yokohama, having made the passage from San Francisco in ten days and thirteen hours. This beats every record by two days and a half. It will soon be no more of a matter to run over to China than a passage on the Atlantic ferry is now."

"During her boom the City of San Diego annexed the surrounding country till she was the third largest city in the United States in point of extent of territory," said E. J. Owen of San Diego, who has some choice city lots he would be glad to sell by the acre. "We made a city which covered ground enough to build London on, and some of us thought a new London was sure to grow there. The City Council is just now struggling to find a method by which the geographical size of the city can be reduced. They are trying to cut off two-thirds of the territory now included in the city limits. The city now contains about seventy-five square miles. The reason they wish to reduce the size is that a too heavy burden is put on the city's shoulders in taking care of roads and making other improvements."

Howard Wyndham, a brother of Charles Wyndham, the actor, is at the Leland. He is a Wyoming cattle man.

Grand Pacific—M. Simpson, Burlington; C. D. Close, Iowa City; E. T. Affleck, Columbus, O.; W. F. Belknap, Syracuse; George H. Beymer, Pittsburg; Charles A. Pope, Cleveland; A. F. Emery, Boston; M. L. Sargent, Kansas City; L. J. Drake and wife, Omaha.

Sherman—Mark Costella, St. Paul; E. Witherspoon, West Bay City, Mich.; J. H. Upham, C. S. Barker, Duluth; A. F. McKenzie, Ashtabula; J. W. Dempsey, Aspen, Colo.; T. E. Leonard, St. Paul.

Palmer—R. Read and wife, Montreal; James A. Cheney, New York; George B. Johnonot, Buffalo; Charles E. Lee, New York; W. R. Stone and wife, Duluth; A. F. Schneider, St. Louis.

Richelieu—F. H. Hubbard, New York; Richard Everett, St. Louis; William Martin, Dunkirk, N. Y.; William F. Jarvis, Detroit.

Leland—F. H. Cutler, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. J. Close, Pittsburg; Charles H. Scarritt, St. Louis.

Lee Wah Sing Cannot Return.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Jan 15.—[Special.]—Lee Wah Sing, a laundryman of this city, has an aged and widowed mother in China who is desirous of having her son visit her. He asked the department at Washington if he would be allowed to return. He was informed today he would be debarred by existing law from reentering the United States upon his return from visiting China.

The Schooner "Ben Hur" Wrecked.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 15.—A telegram from the United States Consul at Barrington, Nova Scotia, reports the schooner Ben Hur, owned by James G. Farr & Bro. of this city, wrecked at Blanche Point, Nova Scotia. All the officers and crew were rescued. The Ben Hur was a new vessel of 100 tons and engaged in the halibut fishery, and was insured for $7,500 in the Gloucester Mutual.

Sale of a Gaslight Plant.

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The stock of the Danville Gaslight company has remained in the hands of a few wealthy citizens of this place for a number of years. Today Andrew C. Daniel, a director of the Consolidated Coal company of St. Louis, bought a controlling interest in the gas company. The plant is valuable and has always paid good dividends.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism by neutralizing acidity of blood which causes the disease

GLEANINGS ABOUT THE CITY.

Ex-Gov. Andrew Shuman entered the smoking-car on a Chicago & Northwestern train the other afternoon and took a seat facing toward the engine. The seat ahead of him was turned over. Mr. Shuman was smoking a good cigar and had an evening paper in his hand. As he settled back an Irishman with a clay pipe in his mouth entered the car. His breath was redolent with bad whisky and red-eye tobacco.

"Good avenin', Misther Shuman," said the Irishman, as he sat down on the seat opposite.

"How are you, Pat?" said Mr. Shuman.

"Noicely, t'ank you," was the reply.

Pat had probably hoed the garden for Gov. Shuman at some time, and he was presuming on old acquaintance. He leaned over, blew a little bad breath and worse tobacco smoke in Gov. Shuman's face, and asked:

"How's t'ings in Ivanston, sor?"

"Very nicely," replied Gov. Shuman, trying to open the window to get a breath of fresh air.

Pat leaned over again and allowed another whiff of red-eye to circle around Gov. Shuman's head, as he said:

"Oi'm glad to hear it, sor. Now, Oi'd loike to ax you——"

But Gov. Shuman was desperate.

"Where are you going, Pat?" he asked abruptly.

"Ivanston, sor," was the reply.

"Evanston!" exclaimed Gov. Shuman. "Why, you're going the wrong way. Can't you see you're faced toward Chicago? Turn the seat over."

The Irishman gave a start, turned around and looked toward the engine, and then glanced out of the window.

"Be Hivens, you're roight!" he exclaimed. "Oi'm faced the wrong way. T'ank you, Misther Shuman."

He turned his seat over and Gov. Shuman buried his head in his paper, and enjoyed the rest of the trip. In fact, he was seen to smile once or twice.

She was a timid, shrinking creature, with a vivid imagination—just the sort who falls an easy victim to every epidemic, from mumps to smallpox.

"O, doctor," she said tearfully to her family physician the other day, "I know I'll have that horrid grip. I don't see how I've missed it so long. Tell me, honestly, is it catching?"

The old physician looked at her agitated face and gravely responded:

"Once upon a time, my dear madam, a certain city built a high, thick stone wall about it. A six-footer of a gatekeeper, as hard-hearted as flint, was put on guard, with instructions to let no one in unless on business. One day along came a stranger of forbidding aspect and applied for admission.

"'You can't come in,' said the gatekeeper.

"The stranger civilly presented his card and represented that his business was urgent. The gatekeeper looked at the card. It read 'Mr. Cholera.'

"'I suppose I'll have to let you in,' said the gatekeeper. 'How many of our people do you want?'

"'O, 100 will do,' said Mr. Cholera, pleasantly.

"'Will you promise to take no more?' asked the gatekeeper.

"'Sure,' replied the visitor, and the guard let him in.

"When Mr. Cholera came to take his departure the gatekeeper took him to task.

"'See here, Mr. Cholera,' he said, 'how's this? You promised to take only 100 of our people, and you've taken fully 1,000.'

"'No; replied Mr. Cholera. I've taken just the number I promised.'

"'But at least a thousand are going with you.'

"'O, the other 900 were frightened to death.'"

In the endeavor to cheat a ragged little bootblack out of one cent a penurious citizen got into the loop yesterday afternoon. He had just had his shoes shined on the sidewalk at the Northwestern depot. Pulling out a handful of change he found four loose pennies and he gave them to the boy, with the remark:

"Here, sonny, keep the change."

A street-car was passing and the man boarded it before the boy could find his tongue. The angry bootblack chased after the car, while the passenger stood on the rear platform and grinned, for the car was going at a rattling pace.

"Fare, sir," said the conductor. The passenger handed over a nickel. The breathless bootblack caught the car just then and clambered on. He demanded his other cent, and the passenger, with an oath, made a motion as if to throw him off. Quick as thought the boy grabbed the hat from the man's head, and, dropping off the car, ran with all his might in the opposite direction.

The man had paid his fare, but he got off just the same and gave chase to the boy and the hat. He caught the boy near the depot and was proceeding to pommel him when a muscular citizen, not waiting to learn the merits of the dispute, championed the cause of the weak against the strong and planted a lion-tamer under the fellow's ear which sent him rolling in the mud. A crowd gathered, and with it came a policeman. Matters were explained at some length with the officer as a court of judicial inquiry, with the result that the smart man who tried to get a shine for four cents was given a chance to find a bondsman on a charge of assault and battery.

"You've heard of boys working their way through college by teaching, of course," said a college man. "I presume you know some old fellow who takes pride in telling you that he blacked boots to get an education. But that isn't the angle now. If you're poor and want to get an education learn to play ball. That will take you through. I'll bet there are a dozen or more men in the Eastern colleges who are going through on nothing but their ability to swipe a ball when at bat and make it swerve clear out of the way when some other fellow is there.

"I know a case in point. There was a young Irishman up in New Hampshire. He never had completed his common school education, but he could fool old Anse with his curves. The Amherst team ran up against him in a game once, and it was decided that he was needed at Amherst. He went, the boys agreeing to pay his expenses through college. President Seelye examined him. After finding out how little he had studied the President asked him:

"'And what have you done?'

"'Fooled every man on your nine with my curves,' was the reply.

"'O—ah—yes,' replied President Seelye, who took considerable interest in college sports. 'That isn't—ah—exactly a requisite for admission, but—well, you might take a special course.'

"He did; and do you know he got interested in his studies and got an excellent education.

"That's only one case. There are dozens of others, and my advice to young men who want to work their way through college is to learn to play base-ball."

A Chicago youth, who is now a freshman in an Eastern college, got his father on the hip during the Christmas vacation. The old gentleman, although liberal in his views, is opposed to gambling.

"Never gamble, my boy," he said in the fall. "You can't afford it, and it's degrading. Of course you have your college sports, and if you want to bet a hat or an umbrella or some article of wearing apparel, why that's a gentleman's bet. But don't gamble—don't bet money. There's nothing in it and you can't afford it."

The boy promised and departed. When he came back for the Christmas vacation he beat Solomon in all his glory all hollow. He had a fur-lined overcoat that couldn't have cost less than $100 to $150, a shiny silk hat, a suit of clothes that made his father envious, and a silk umbrella. The next day his clothes were changed and he carried another umbrella.

"My boy," asked the father, "where did you get the money to buy all those clothes?"

"Our team won at football," replied the youth. "But you promised not to gamble," gasped the father.

"I didn't," retorted the youth. "You told me I couldn't afford it, so I never bet a cent. I just made some gentleman's bets—clothes, hats, umbrellas, shoes, etc. I won three or four suits of clothes, a couple of overcoats, two hats, four umbrellas, and two pairs of shoes. If I'd lost it would probably have cost me $400 or $500. But I wouldn't gamble. I can't afford it."

"While in India," said Magician Kellar to some friends yesterday, "I saw many things done by the native masters of legerdemain that completely 'stumped' me and some scientific gentlemen who were with me. The most wonderful performances were in hypnotism.

"Framjee Cowasjee Jeejeebhoy, a millionaire Parsee merchant, son of Framjee Cowasjee, the founder of the Bombay institute of psychical inquiry bearing his name, gave me his word for this remarkable story:

"In the north of India was a famous hypnotist who possessed the power of hypnotizing himself. His wife, who knew his secret, was accustomed to revive him whenever he exercised this exceptional power. He killed a man and was sentenced to execution. Several days before the time for the execution he hypnotized himself, passing into a condition which to all appearances was death. So perfect was the semblance that the English Government physicians who were called in officially certified that he was dead and ordered his body cremated. But at this point his wife appeared. She was stricken with grief, moaned, and wept until the hearts of the authorities were touched. She was permitted to take away the body for private cremation.

"Then she revived her husband, and together they escaped."

"I wish my name was Knorr just now," said a druggist. "There is a man of that name who is making a fortune of the largest dimensions just at present, and doing it fast, too. I mean Dr. Knorr of the Town of Höchst on the Main in Germany. He is the man who owns the secret of antipyrine, which is the latest fad of physicians and is declared by them to be the best antipyretic ever brought out. Nobody knows just what it is, though all suspect there is a good deal of quinine in it and that the inventor has found some process of dissolving quinine and giving it greater efficacy.

"During the epidemic of infinenza the rush for this drug has been enormous; and the druggists can't sell it cheaper on account of the demand, because the wholesale dealers are all under contract to Dr. Knorr to sell it at $1.40 an ounce, neither more nor less. The doctor will be immensely rich after the epidemic is over."

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Seven Dollars to St. Paul.

Tickets from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis $9 first class, $7 second class—several dollars less than heretofore. Tickets to points beyond St. Paul also lower. Ticket office at No. 211 Clark street.

THE BUCKET-SHOP QUESTION.

Some Recent Statements by Brokers Disputed—Real Trouble with the Board.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I read in a recent issue of your paper an article intimating in substance that the operations of B. P. Hutchinson on the Board of Trade of Chicago had been a serious detriment to the business of the members of that institution, had placed an embargo on and fluctuations in the market, at least for wheat, and intimating that unless something was done by the powers that be to restrain or restrict the operations of that gentleman the institution itself would go the "demnition bowwows," etc.

If the statements quoted in that article as the expressions of "brokers," members of the board, are correct, or even approximately so, they do the board positive injury, make it a laughing stock, and go far toward bringing into public contempt an institution that claims to be a leading factor in regulating the breadstuffs markets of the world.

The trouble with the Board of Trade seems to be that instead of being, as it ought to be, a body of intelligent merchants devoted unreservedly to the advancement of legitimate business enterprise and to an intelligent study of those questions affecting the control of the products of the great West, and to a vigorous prosecution of those objects that would direct them to the Chicago market, and which affect the material interests of the board, the real basis and superstructure of their business, they seem to have reached the level of a body of mere speculative "scalpers," living off each other, producing nothing, and in no sense contributing by their industry to the general good.

The decline of active speculation on the Board of Trade dates from the abolition of the open "Call Board," when every order was and had to be filled in the open market, and the stimulating effect thereof, acting on others, broadened the market and superinduced a degree of speculative activity never experienced before nor since. The "call," it is not denied, had its drawbacks, but its advantages far outweighed its defects. It compelled the execution of orders in open market and effectively prevented that "bucketing" which has been more than once intimated as practiced by members.

Let members recall the operations of Ricker, Mr. Spence, the Adamses, Robert Wallace, Peter McGeoch, J. B. Hobbs, and B. P. Hutchinson, and say if it is not a fact that instead of B. P. Hutchinson's operations being a detriment to their "business" it is rather a lack of more like him to conduct similar operations that ails them. In those days of the greatest activity in the history of the board privilege trading was done openly, and, although never recognized by the board, was no insignificant factor in the general volume of trade. I believe they ought to be at once recognized by the board and the State law amended to legitimize them.

As to the "bucket-shops," let the board pause and consider if any further effort in that direction is worth the powder. They prosecuted that question faithfully and energetically for a number of years and were beaten, not because their cause was wrong but for reasons well known to those most actively engaged in fighting the board's battles. The bucket-shops had friends enough among the members to defeat any measure the board ever did or ever can attempt to carry out. They have their own members on the floor and probably in the directory, and as the board can only act through its directors, whose proceedings, officially recorded, are open to the inspection of every member, whether interested in bucket-shops or not, to try to reach them seems to me simply a waste of time, money, and energy that can be more usefully employed in other directions.

In this connection the position of the telegraph company always was and always will be a factor in the bucket-shop question, and it was never difficult to see on which side their influence lay. The board is not big enough to fight so many corporations in the courts and out of them and at the same time do justice to its more vital interests.

Spread the quotations broadcast without condition, restriction, or restraint over the length and breadth of the land, and let them reach every one who wants them for whatever uses or purposes he may see fit, even as the rain from heaven descends on the evil and the good alike, and let the bucket-shops severely alone. If nothing else, the board will at least cease to give them gratuitous advertising and to bring them into undue prominence with her affairs.

Another point: Instead of the silly slush and gossip called "news," now sent out through the public press to stimulate "business," send something that will commend itself to the average intelligence of the country as being really information of a commercial character, calculated to aid the reader in reaching an intelligent conclusion as to the probable course of values.

Finally, let the board occupy a higher and broader business plane, identifying itself more closely with the general business interests of the City of Chicago, taking advanced ground on all questions that tend to enhance these interests and draw to itself the greatest volume of actual legitimate business by which its members and the City of Caicago will be benefited, thus commanding respect and wielding a powerful influence in shaping the course of actual business and the policy of transportation companies in their treatment of the board and the business of the city. In this way, and this way only, can the board build up its active legitimate business, in the wake of which, as sure as night follows day, will follow active speculation.

AN OLD MEMBER.

Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Report.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The directors of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western railroad met today and declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 15, making 7 per cent for the year. They also declared an annual dividend of 7 per cent on the common stock. The figures for the year ending Dec. 31, 1889, are (the last month being estimated): Gross revenue, $3,484,175; operating expenses, $1,944,451; net, $1,539,894; fixed charges, $703,165; surplus, $836,648; deemed bonds, $55,000; total surplus, $781,648; balance after payment of $490,000 in dividends, $291,648.

Fled with Her Child to Safety.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Last night Mrs. John Dennis, a near relative of the notorious Tollivers of Morehead, Ky., from which place she came here a bride, stole her infant child from its cradle and escaped to her Kentucky home. Her husband had treated her brutally and driven her from home, denying her the child. She returned and, with a friend's help, stole her child and hid herself until midnight, when she was put in a box car and sent home. The Tollivers have sworn vengeance on the brutal husband.

Blow to Washington's Lumber Business

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The great lumber trust of the Pacific coast—the Pacific Pine Lumber company of San Francisco—has just issued an order requiring all mills controlled by the trust to close down and reduce the working time to twelve days in each month. This will not only work great hardship to the 10,000 men deriving support from the mills, but will be felt in many other branches. The boats also find business much depressed. The cause of this latter is announced as the great scarcity of vessels for carrying lumber to foreign ports.

Abducted His Sister-in-Law.

MARION, Ind., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Paul Sellers was arrested today charged with the abduction of his sister-in-law, Miss Celina Lambriotte, to Dunkirk, where he passed her off as his wife. The girl was recovered and restored to her parents. Sellers is in jail. The prisoner has a wife and two children at New Albany, Ind.

A Defaulting Treasurer Captured.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 15.—Sheriff McCord of Riley County, Kansas, arrived in this city this morning to take charge of James Fortney, the absconding Treasurer of that county, who was arrested here on board the City of Cairo. Fortney's downfall was due to speculations and advances of considerable sums to dishonest friends.

Catarrh

IS a blood disease. Until the poison is expelled from the system, there can be no cure for this loathsome and dangerous malady. Therefore, the only effective treatment is a thorough course of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla**—the best of all blood purifiers. The sooner you begin the better; delay is dangerous.

"I was troubled with catarrh for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine cured me of this troublesome complaint and completely restored my health."—Jesse M. Boggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

"When Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me for catarrh, I was inclined to doubt its efficacy. Having tried so many remedies, with little benefit, I had no faith that anything would cure me. I became emaciated from loss of appetite and impaired digestion. I had nearly lost the sense of smell, and my system was badly deranged. I was about discouraged, when a friend urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and referred me to persons whom it had cured of catarrh. After taking half a dozen bottles of this medicine, I am convinced that the only sure way of treating this obstinate disease is through the blood."—Charles H. Maloney, 113 River st., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.



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"THE KING'S TOUCH" SUPERSTITION.

In England, two centuries ago, popular superstition credited the "Royal Touch" with curing scrofula; and although for scoffing at the idea in 1691 the King was declared to be an "infidel," even his "faithless" touch was credited with a cure. These superstitious practices have now become obsolete, and in their place we have a scientific remedy in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which eliminates the impurities from the blood by the natural channels, thereby cleansing the system of all taints and impurities from whatever cause arising. It is truly a royal remedy, world-famed and *guaranteed* to benefit or cure in every case, or money paid for it will be refunded. The only blood-purifier ever so *guaranteed* and sold by druggists. As a regulator of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all bilious attacks, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhea and kindred ailments. For all derangements caused by malaria, as Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, and Bilious Fever, it is specific. As an alterative or blood-purifier, it manifests its marvelous properties in the cure of the worst Skin and Scalp Diseases, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, and Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, as well as Lung-scrofula, commonly known as Pulmonary Consumption, if taken in time and given a fair trial. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

$500 REWARD is offered by the manufacturers of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY, for a case of Catarrh in the Head which they cannot cure. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases, no matter of how long standing. 50c., by druggists.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 STATE-ST.

RIBBON SALE

TO REDUCE SURPLUS STOCK.....		PREVIOUS TO..... INVENTORY.	
5c	**10c**	**15c**	**25c**
No. 1 Picot Edge, 5c per piece. No. 2 to No. 5, Plain & Fancy Ribbon, 5c yd.; worth up to 20c per yard.	Nos. 12, 16 & 22, Armure Royal. Odds and Ends of Plain & Fancy Ribbons; worth up to 25 cts. per yard.	Nos. 12 and 16, All Silk Crown Edge Moire, Satin Edge Gros Grain, and Satin Edge Moire; reg. 35c quality.	Nos. 22 and 30, Fancy Velvets, Fancy Weaves and Colorings in Imported Ribbons; worth up to $1.00 yd.

The Sale of These Goods is Limited to One Day Only.

J. T. Shayne & Co.

FURRIERS,

191 & 193 State-st.,

Announce a Special Sale of Robes, Seal Caps and Gloves. The prices on this occasion will warrant purchases for the future.

359 ROLLS

Body Brussels and Tapestry Brussels

CARPETS

AT POSITIVE

AUCTION SALE

10 O'CLOCK

This Thursday Morning

At Our Salesrooms.

Sold in Lots by Catalogue.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

FINE BAR FIXTURES

436 DEARBORN-ST.,

AT AUCTION!

Thursday, Jan. 16, at 10 a. m.

Cherry Bar Counter and Back, large Beer Cooler, French Plate Mirror 50x120, Cherry Tables, Chairs, Stoves, Bar Glassware, &c. Fine Pool Table complete.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Announcements

—BY—

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

200 and 202 Madison-st.

TODAY AT 9:30 A. M.,

Crockery and Glassware.

Precisely at 1 o'clock,

400 Doz. Hand Saws,

1 Car Tumblers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

TRELEAVEN & CO. OPTICIANS 76 STATE ST. EYES. Skillfully Fitted and glasses adjusted for all defects of vision. Prices the Lowest

ELECTRIC TRADE MARK PARAGON GENEVA OPTICAL CO WHOLESALE OPTICAL GOODS, 23 Washington-st. Chicago

EYES examined free 99 E. Randolph St. OPTICAL INSTITUTE WATCH ST. Spectacles to suit. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1.00, $2.00, or $5.00 for a box of candy PREPAID by express from Denver west to Boston east, of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago

L. Manasse, Optician,

88 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)

ESTABLISHED 1868.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS.

Beware, We Have NO Branch Store in this City.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses adapted to every form of defective eyesight with our Brazilian Pebbles and French Crystal Lenses, which have acquired an overwhelming reputation.

Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

Opera and Field Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Arcaiscets', Engineers' and Surveyors' Supplies, Etc

The largest stock in the Northwest.

Four large illustrated Catalogues on application.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams

SHOES.

A BREAK IN PRICES.

On Thursday, Jan. 16th, we will place on sale the following EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS:

Children's Good Quality Goat Shoes (sizes 4 to 8) 75c

Misses' Good Quality Shoes (sizes 11 to 2) $1.25

Ladies' Fine Grade Goat Shoes, heavy soles, common-sense and opera styles (worth $3.00) $1.95

Ladies' Fine Grade Bright Dongola Button, common-sense and opera, sizes 2½ to 7, widths A to E (worth $3.50) $2.50

Ladies' Fine High Cut Jersey Overshoes ..... $2.00 (Reduced from $3.25.)

Boys' Shoes, for this sale, $1.50, $1.60, $2.50, $3.00 per pair

GREAT SALE

—OF—

LACE CURTAINS.

Upholstery Department.

100	pairs	Swiss	Tambour	Curtains for $4.00 per pair;	were $6.00
100	"	"	"	" $5.00 "	" $7.50
50	"	"	"	" $6.00 "	" $8.00
50	"	"	"	" $8.00 "	" $10.00
25	"	"	"	" $9.00 "	" $12.00

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Basement Dress Goods Department continues its recent extraordinary offer,

—Namely:

French Broadcloth, good colors, 46 inches wide,

(Former Price $1.00)---now 50c yd

Colored Cashmeres, 46 inches wide,

(Former price $1.00)---now 65c yd

Black and Gray Suitings, Stripes and Plaids, 50c.

FOREMAN & COMPANY.

109 State-st., Between Washington and Madison.

20%

Discount on our entire line of Men's Calf and Patent Leather Shoes:

$8.00 Calf and Patent Leather reduced to $6.40

$7.00 " " " " $5.60

$6.00 " " " " $4.80

Hand-Sewed French Calf Waukenphast, in Lace, Button, and Congress,

$5.00, reduced from $8.00.

FOREMAN'S, 109 State-st.

THE CHICAGO MEDICAL CLINIC,

DR. PHILIP SATTLER, Director,

Honore Block, Corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Entrances—204 Dearborn-st. and 93 Adams-st.

The Chicago Medical Clinic uses the Latest and Most Approved Electric Appliances for the treatment of Rheumatism, Paralysis, and all other nervous troubles.



Following is the testimonial of an old and respected German citizen of Chicago:

DR. PHILIP SATTLER, Chicago Med. Clinic: For nearly six months I have been unable to work at my trade on account of Rheumatism and partial paralysis of the muscles of the right arm, and after getting the advice of several noted physicians without any relief I was recommended to call on you. After one month of your excellent treatment I was able to return to work, and am now at work daily at Deering's Reaper Factory. I feel well and am satisfied that I owe my present condition to the advanced treatment in use at the Chicago Medical Clinic. Respectfully yours, ERNST M. GUNTHER, 32 High-st., Chicago.

Rheumatism, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Troubles, Dyspepsia, Blood and Nervous Diseases, and all Diseases of Women treated with success. CONSULTATION FREE. All modern languages spoken.

For Breakfast

—USE—

KING'S

QUICK-RISING

BUCKWHEAT.

IT IS THE BEST

SHIRTS

"TO ORDER."

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed. Established 1863. All Patterns Preserved

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ON BROS.,
115 State-st.

Part Two.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 and 10.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1890—TEN PAGES.

FULL-FLEDGED TRUSTEES

CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION ISSUED THE DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS.

A Meeting of the Board Called for Today to Effect an Organization—Plans for Testing the Validity of the Law—No Salaried Officers to Be Appointed at Present—Joliet's Objections to More Pumps—State of River Water.

The result of the election for Drainage Trustees has been officially declared and certificates have been issued.

The proceedings in the Election Commissioner's office were exceedingly simple. The Election Commissioners simply certified to the result in that portion of the district lying within their jurisdiction. This result was officially presented to the County Judge, who invited two Justices of the Peace, Doyle and Lyon, to canvass the returns from the Lyons-Riverside precinct. This was only a matter of a minute. The returns were then presented to the County Clerk, who issued the certificates.

At the suggestion of Judge Prendergast a meeting of the Commissioners was called for organization in Judge Driggs' room at 10 o'clock today.

Commissioner Altpeter said: "We will only proceed to a formal organization and elect a President and Secretary. But it will be understood that this election will be merely provisional until the validity of the law is tested."

"Who will be President?"

"My choice is Judge Prendergast. He got the highest number of votes, was a leader in the campaign, and, in my judgment, deserves the honor. I think there will be no serious opposition to him."

"Who will be Secretary?"

"I think we will select a Secretary from our own number. There is no money to pay the salary of an outside Secretary. One of our own members—just as the President will do—will serve without compensation until the validity of the law is settled."

It is thought the Secretary may be Henry J. Willing or Dr. Gilmore.

Notwithstanding Mr. Altpeter's preference for Judge Prendergast for President it may be that the position will be given to Murry Nelson, though it is said he does not seek the place. Mr. Willing has declined to accept the Presidency.

No attorney, no engineer, no other salaried official of any kind will be selected until the law is affirmed.

At the meeting today the plan of testing the law will be determined. The board as organized will undertake to do some official act, the legality of which will be tested by quo warranto proceedings.

MR. HURD'S PLAN.

Harvey B. Hurd, who is said to be a candidate for attorney of the board, said yesterday: "There is now no objection to the commission meeting and at once levying a tax. This the trustees will undoubtedly do. Then some taxpayer in the interest of the people can secure an injunction restraining the commission from acting, on the ground that the constitutionality of the Drainage law has not been determined, and thus the matter will go to the Supreme Court."

The difficulty about this plan is said to lie in this: The Drainage Board may declare a tax necessary, but it must be levied on the assessment for this year. The assessment has not yet been made. The County Clerk does not usually extend the tax till August. The tax could not be challenged, according to good lawyers, until that time. This, it is said, would put off the test of the validity nine or ten months longer.

It is understood that Judge Prendergast, A. W. Green and Gen. George W. Smith have agreed on a plan to make a test case, which is much simpler than that suggested by Mr. Hurd. The case will be presented in the Supreme Court at the March term.

Only 800 of the 2,510 election judges and clerks who served last fall in the district under the jurisdiction of the Election Commissioners are willing to serve another term. The Election Commissioners have therefore made a requisition on the ward committeemen of the respective parties for the names of 1,710 new men to be handed in as soon as possible, as it is the intention to submit them to some scrutiny. It is said the committeemen find difficulty in getting the right kind of men for clerks. It is not so difficult to get suitable men for judges. The appointments will be made the 31st inst. They must be confirmed by Feb. 24.

JOLIET ENTERS A STRONG PROTEST.

It Objects to Any More Pumps Being Operated by This City.

Ex-Mayor John D. Paige of Joliet, Secretary of the Business-Men's Association of that city, sent to Mayor Cregier yesterday the following resolutions, which he said were adopted unanimously at a large meeting:

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago is about to establish and operate an additional set of pumping-works to pump the foul mass of sewage from the South Fork into the canal, and

WHEREAS, The proposition carried into effect will pour three times the present quantity of putrid sewage down this valley; and

WHEREAS, There is no law authorizing or empowering the City of Chicago to build and operate such additional pumping-works under the present Drainage law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the business-men of Joliet, in meeting assembled, do oppose and protest against the contemplated pumping of additional sewage from the South Fork into the canal, and the attempt to evade the provisions of the present Drainage law.

THE TRIBUNE'S Joliet correspondent telegraphs that no such resolutions have as yet been adopted by the Joliet business-men. A committee drew them up and they are to be discussed and acted upon next Monday night.

CONDITION OF WATER IN THE RIVER.

What Samples of It Taken at Different Points Show.

City Engineer Northway has had samples of the river water taken from a number of points and exhibits them as proof that the river is not in bad condition near the lake. The samples were taken Tuesday afternoon. The showing is as follows:

At Rush street, slight sediment and yellowish in color; Wells street, shade darker, with slight increase in sediment; Madison street, same as Wells; Halsted street, slightly dark, with coating of black sediment on bottom; Eighteenth street, no worse than at Twelfth; Halsted street, increased color, sediment; Ullman street and at canal pumping works, vile odor and one-eighth inch sediment.

"I maintain," said Mr. Northway, "that the river is not in a bad condition. These samples were taken by one of my men who rowed from the lake up to Bridgeport filling the bottles by dropping them down into the river. The river water is not flowing into the lake any more than it always does, and it is not offensive. The lock near the canal pumping-works is open and from 25,000 to 30,000 cubic feet flows into the canal per minute. This is enough to keep the river in fair condition until the pumps are started again about Feb. 1."

Haste Not Necessary.

Nebraska State Journal: Convinced that a big fair cannot be prepared in two years, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is arguing that the date of the opening of the proposed exposition ought to be made the spring of 1893 instead of 1892. There is a good deal of sense in this suggestion. America does not hold a show often, and when it comes her turn the people want something that shall honor the country. Rather than have a half-baked fair precisely on the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the New World, it would be better to wait until 1893, and then do something that will surpass the Paris Exposition as much as that famous affair outshone our attempt in 1876.

But even if historical accuracy is insisted upon in this celebration it will be difficult to fix a date for the opening that will be better than the spring of 1893. The discovery took place, we are told, Oct. 12. The fair cannot commence in the fall, and it makes little difference to Mr. Columbus whether the opening is placed six months before or six months after the day he sighted land. That day can be well celebrated by laying the corner-stone of some building or monument, and in the following spring the show will be ready for the people.

There is no particular need of haste in this matter. After the site is selected and the appropriations are made it will be found that three years can be spent profitably in getting the show in readiness.

SENATOR BLAIR CHANGING HIS BASE.

Not So Sure Now of Passing His Bill to Pauperize Public Education.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—[New York World (Dem.).]—There are murmurings here which indicate that everything is not lovely with the Blair bill. It was assumed that with a Republican in the White House and Congress in both branches under the dominion of that party the bill would speedily become a law. It appears, however, that the author of the bill is so anxious to push it through that some of his supporters fear he is giving away, to mollify opposition, those features of the measure which contributed most towards recommending it to their favor. A difficulty has arisen over that feature of the bill which provides for the local control of the money when distributed. His extreme Republican idea is that the Federal Government should decide not only how the money shall be divided as between the two races, but also as to what historical textbooks shall be used in the schools. The protest is made that the school histories treating of the affairs of this country in use in the South today uphold the cause of secession in the late war against that of the Union. This, the extreme Republicans urge, must all be changed. If the Federal Government is to provide the money for popular education it must decide upon a uniform system of instruction and insist upon its adoption, and especially must it see that the colored child shall be admitted to a full and generous share of the benefits conferred.

Upon these two points, astonishing as it may appear, Mr. Blair is said not now to meet the expectations of his extreme party friends. He is accused of showing a disposition to hedge here and there and to abandon points, on the score of local control of the money, which his critics assert are essential to the success of the measure. The explanation most frequently offered is that the Senator is so ambitious to carry his measure through and associate his name with it as a law that he has lost his original pluck and discernment.

The fight this time is certain to be an exciting one. Democratic sympathy with the measure, ever so strong in the South, has within the last three years diminished, and as a result Democratic support of the measure in Congress now can be obtained only upon terms which must make the bill of small interest to those of its original advocates who hoped to achieve a distinct partisan advantage. Senator Blair, therefore, stands between two fires. The majority in either House is small, and he is angling for every vote. In catering to the Democrats he may lose some of his Republican allies, and if he returns to his original partisan position he is certain to lose Democratic votes. The bill is already on the calendar in the Senate with a favorable report, but in the House it has not been considered even in committee. Several important amendments have already been prepared and will be offered as soon as debate on the bill is inaugurated.

THE GREAT SALT TRUST.

The Hon. W. R. Burt, Michigan's Democratic Boss, Says That the Public Will Soon Be Surprised.

Detroit *Free Press:* "My present visit to Detroit has nothing whatever to do with trusts of any sort," expostulated the Hon. W. R. Burt of East Saginaw (Democratic boss of Michigan), as he filed a transient appearance in the Russell House lobby yesterday afternoon. "Neither is it of special importance from a railway standpoint. I am simply in Detroit for the purpose of looking after a little private business. I suppose a man never becomes so wholly public property that he cannot reserve a few odd moments for his own private use, does he? I acknowledge the right of the public to know everything which is legitimately of public concern, but it seems to me that it is only just and right that the line should be drawn somewhere. When a man is before the public he becomes, to a great extent, public property, but when he is looking after his own private affairs that seems to me to be a horse of altogether another color."

Mr. Burt spoke with exceeding earnestness, although his intelligent countenance was wreathed in a bland and good-natured smile.

"Is there anything new in the gigantic international Salt Trust, of which you are the acknowledged head?" was inquired.

"I will endeavor to answer your interrogatory with the same frankness in which it was propounded. There is nothing especially new in what you have been pleased to classify as the great international Salt Trust. The time has not yet arrived when anything in the way of new developments were expected in that direction. All that I can say—as I have before informed you—is that when anything of importance transpires in that connection the public will be duly informed of the fact."

"The movement is not dead, then?"

"By no manner of means," was the reply. "Do not make any mistake regarding that important fact. It is so far from being dead that when the next intelligence regarding it is promulgated it will come upon those most interested as a genuine surprise. The time is not far distant when the proposed international salt combine will be heard from—and heard from most emphatically."

A MODERN BOODLE SENATOR.

The Sceptered Ghost Which Will Confront Ohio Democracy for Years.



—*N. Y. World.*

A Horrible Affair—Another Negro Murder.

Charleston (S. C.) *News:* The murder of another colored man in Barnwell County while he was a prisoner in the hands of the officers of the law, following so closely after the recent massacre in the same county, is a matter of the gravest concern to the people of this State.

It is not enough to deplore the crime and to condemn the man or men who committed it. The time has passed for manifesting the public sentiment in that way. The whole people of South Carolina are under condemnation in the eyes of the civilized world on account of the heinous crimes that have been committed with impunity by some of our number in recent years, and however unjust we may know the sentiment in regard to us to be we cannot relieve ourselves from it or from its consequences by protesting that it is unjust while we take no effective measures for our vindication.

The blood of the eight defenseless men who were slaughtered by the mob at Barnwell Court-House has scarcely disappeared from the trees to which they were bound when they were shot. Yet another victim has been cruelly slain in the same county under even more atrocious circumstances. He was not even charged with murder; his offense was theft only. He was tied to a tree by one or two men and put to death like a dog, and his body was left to feed the carrion birds for two days.

It seems incredible that this crime was perpetrated in South Carolina. It is incredible that it will be permitted to go unpunished. The murderer and companions are known. It is unnecessary to multiply words about this truly horrible affair. The time has fully come for South Carolina to prove to the world and to itself that murder is not one of the recognized institutions of this State and acceptable to its people. Let us not mock ourselves longer with pretenses and assertions of a law-abiding and God-fearing spirit. We must rid the community of the brutes and fiends who dwell among us or divide the responsibility for their crimes with them and be ranked with them.

Silent Submission to Disgrace.

Wheeling *Intelligencer:* The people of Ohio deserve to have it said of them that they have yet to show their resentment of this method of providing for their State's representation in the United States Senate.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LARNIN'.

RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS DISCUSSED BY THE PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

No Dogmatic Religion Should Be Taught in Public Schools—Dr. Howard Crosby Opposed to High-Class Studies in Them—The Three R's Enough—Teach the Little Ones the Sinfulness of Violence and Falsehood.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—"To what extent, if any, should religion be taught in the public schools?" was the question which engaged the attention of the Presbyterian Union of this city at their meeting at the Metropolitan Opera-House assembly room last night. The discussion was opened by the Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the United States Evangelical Alliance. He began by attacking the educational theories of the Catholic Church. He said that the Catholic system proposes to divide the school fund, if possible, and, if that is not possible, to establish parochial schools. He said that the attitude of the Catholic hierarchy toward the public schools now demands attention; that the 6,000 Catholic parochial schools, the seventy-five colleges, and the new Catholic university at Washington all show that the Catholics mean business. The difficulty had been met with one proposition, which was to secularize the schools. Then the Catholics call them Godless; they say that their children cannot be conscientiously sent to the public schools. This, he said, shows that the Catholic system is un-American. He argued that it is not practicable to divide the school funds, because each denomination would require its share to set apart for its children. He denied that the public schools are now Protestant, and asserted that this is clearly shown by the fact that distinctively Protestant doctrines are not taught. He denied that there is any ground for complaint by Catholics as to the present conduct of the schools.

Speaking of the complaints made by secularists, he said that the separation of Church and State is well enough, but it does not necessarily involve the disregard of religion. He urged that it can be no violation of anybody's right when undenominational religion is taught, and this, he claimed, is all the religion that is taught—the great fundamental doctrine common to all monotheistic religions; that the State has the right to take one man's money to educate the child of another only on the theory that the ignorant child is a danger to the State.

The Rev. D. H. Greer, D. D., rector of St. Bartholomew's, followed. He said that while he accepted the conclusion of Dr. Strong he differed from his reasoning. He questioned the practicability of a complete observance of the American doctrine of the separation of Church and State in any scheme of teaching religion in the schools without dogma. He could not conceive of a church without doctrine. He insisted that religion cannot be introduced into the public schools unless it is doctrinal in the sense of being definite and precise, and he would like to know what are the doctrines in which all the churches agree.

He was not alarmed at the talk about godless schools. He could not see that it was any objection to a school of painting or bookkeeping that it was godless. He agreed with Dr. Strong that the greatest power in the public school is the personality of its teacher, and he said it was possible for the Christians of this community to make Christianity so dominant that naught but Christian personality will be introduced into the public schools. He urged that the Church can do its work best without the State, and that the State can do its work best without the Church; that no religious body must be permitted to encroach on the schools; that the American doctrine of the separation of Church and State must be carried out.

The Rev. David G. Wylie, pastor of the Knox Memorial Church, followed. He said that the fight is really a triangular one between the Roman Catholics, the secularists, and the religious unsectarians. The Catholic Church holds that teaching belongs to the church and not to the State. Its attitude is one of uncompromising hostility to the public schools. He concluded that there should be in our schools moral instruction based on broad, tolerant, generous, non-sectarian Christianity. He earnestly insisted that it is no mixture of Church and State to recognize Christian morality in the schools. The church educates for the purpose of salvation of souls. The State educates for the purpose of regulating the moral conduct of men on earth.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby summed up the discussion in five minutes. He said that we have been subject to an educational craze in which we have got away from the true idea of American institutions. "The State is doing work it has no business to do," he said. "It has no right to be teaching the higher education. The best thing that could be done with the Normal College—and I hope President Hunter is here to hear me—would be to turn it into a grand central police station. [Laughter.] The best thing that could be done with the College of the City of New York would be to turn it into a prison for boodlers. [Laughter.] I think we have no more right to instruct freely the children of all citizens in the higher mathematics and the calculus and philosophy than we would have to tax the people to give each child $1,000 to set him up in business. And on the same democratic American principle I think that half of what is done in the public schools could be done away with. The only argument for schools established by the Government at all is to make citizens able to understand what our Government is. In other words, we should only teach children in the public schools to read, to write, to cipher, to know what the American Constitution is. That should be the entire curriculum in the public schools. [Applause.] Beyond that we have no right to go. [Dr. Crosby surely would include geography and American history. It would be a very singular school curriculum that left them out.]

"We have got into an educational craze in this matter, and the way to get out of it is to limit the work of the State to where it belongs. We should no more expect to teach religion in the public schools than to teach it in a mechanics' institute for the learning of a technical trade. We have many excellent organizations for benevolent work that are not concerned with the subject of religion. Are these benevolent institutions atheistic or irreligious? I believe it is not the business of the State to teach religion. It is the business of the church. Before the State can teach religion it must get a little religion itself. [Laughter and applause.] Of course, if we are to have religion taught by the State in this democratic country we shall have it taught by the local Government. What kind of a religion shall we get from the Aldermen? [Laughter.] The moment we go one step beyond what is the proper limit of a public school that moment we give each sect a right to claim that its dogma shall be taught. The only safe way is not to teach any. We invite the people of all creeds and nationalities here, and we have no right to tax them to propagate our religious notions.

"It is not true that there is no difference between religion and morality. I say there is a practical difference. It is, for instance, a moral teaching to teach that there are three sins against man—namely: violence, falsehood and uncleanliness. To teach children that these are wrong will not offend any one. We cannot go further without teaching religion. But we can go that far without offending anybody in his religion. The State has no right to go further than to teach the simplest branches of education. The whole curriculum can be gone through with in three years, and when we limit public education to that we shall solve this problem which has been agitating and is agitating us and will continue to agitate us. We must learn that in our public schools we must recognize the rights of all."

The Direct Route to Washington.

Two splendidly equipped limited express trains leave Chicago daily via B. & O. R. R. for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, the morning limited at 10:10 a. m., arriving at Washington at 11:45 the next morning and New York next evening at 5:55. The vestibuled limited leaves Chicago at 2:55 in the afternoon and arrives at Washington next afternoon at 4:05 and New York next evening at 10 o'clock. New and handsome Pullman sleepers on both trains. Tickets on sale at No. 193 Clark street and all railroad ticket offices throughout the West. No extra fares are charged for limited express service on the B. & O.

A FIRMER TONE SHOWN IN WALL STREET.

Nearly All the Stocks Recover from the Declines of the Day Before.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—There was no increase of activity today, but a decidedly firmer tone to the market, notwithstanding the scalpers were all bearish as ever. Atchison gained ⅛ on less than half of yesterday's volume of transactions. Otherwise the market was neither more nor less active. Lackawanna and Reading recovered half of yesterday's decline, and Jersey Central is higher "ex" the dividend of 1¾ per cent than it was last evening with the dividend on. Money was distinctly easier, a fact which is due partly to the lack of speculative demand for it and partly to the considerable amounts of Government bonds being surrendered to the Treasury by national bank depositors. The amount offered and accepted today (the expiration of the "call" period) was $2,500,000. Sugar-Trust certificates were in demand, and closed at 55, a net advance of 2⅝ on a moderate volume of trading. Some time since there was a rumor that a syndicate formed in Boston was willing to take the whole share capital of the Trust between 50 and 55, and the manner in which the certificates have recently acted revived the rumor. Messrs. E. C. Potter & Co. were large borrowers of Reading, and the street facetiously inquired whether they were short of it as a hedge against Sugar. Railway bonds were dull but stronger.

Prices for Iron and Steel Firm.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—There have been no striking developments in the market for iron or steel productions the last few days. Consumers appear to have under contract a sufficient supply of crude material to tide over their wants for some time ahead, their contracts involving deliveries running from sixty days to six months. Buyers of finished and partly finished productions are also favorably situated in this particular. Prices for foundry iron do not vary much from about $20 for No. 1X, and $19 for No. 2X. Forge iron is bringing about $18 at eastern furnace and on Bessemer the range is $23@24 at furnace, according to the location of the works. In old material there is not enough doing to determine market values; about $28@29 is quoted for old rails and $24@25 for wrought scrap. Steel rails do not appear to be obtainable at less than $35 at Eastern mills, and corresponding prices prevail in the West. Billets and slabs are valued at about $36@37 at the works and wire rods at about $52, while foreign rods cost about $56@57 to import. Spiegeleisen is nominally $37@38 for 20 per cent. Of 80 per cent ferro manganese about 200 tons have been sold at not far from $75, but importers are now quoting $97@98 as close prices.

The Leaf Tobacco Market Strong.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 15.—The leaf tobacco market was strong the first two days of the week on all descriptions of new burley, though not quite so brisk today owing to gloomy weather and increased offerings. There has been a great deal of activity in bright burley trash and lugs, which have been bought to a considerable extent for English export. There has been an advance in such grades. The bright burley wrappers, fillers, and cutters, though quite strong, are no higher than before Christmas. Smokers are quiet. The dark are unchanged, the chief sales consisting of low grade export lugs.

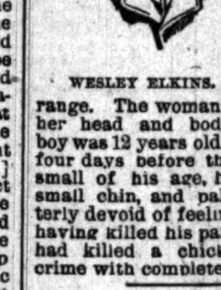
The Fluctuations on 'Change.

There was a moderate business in wheat yesterday, but the market failed to get much out of its rut. The range for May was ⅜c. The bears were active. The bulls made a faint resistance. Led by Cudahy the bears broke the price shortly after the opening from 81⅝c to 81⅜c. Considerable long wheat came out on the decline, but it was easily absorbed by the shorts, who were satisfied to cover. After the market struck bottom fluctuations became narrow and unimportant and the close was made at 81⅝c, which was ⅜c under Tuesday.

WESLEY ELKINS, THE BOY MURDERER.

A 12-Year-Old Iowa Urchin Who Killed His Father and Stepmother.

ELKADER, Ia., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The horrible murder for which the 12-year-old boy, Wesley Elkins, was Saturday last sentenced by Judge Hoyt to life imprisonment in the penitentiary was committed the 16th of July last in Elk Township, this county. The victims were his father, John Elkins, and his stepmother, Hattie Elkins, aged respectively 48 and 22 years. They were found dead upon the bed. The man had been shot with a rifle at short range. The woman's skull was crushed and her head and body terribly mangled. The boy was 12 years old the 12th day of July last, four days before the murder. He is rather small of his age, has dark hair and eyes, a small chin, and pale complexion. He is utterly devoid of feeling and thinks no more of having killed his parents than he would if he had killed a chicken. He confessed the crime with complete indifference.



WESLEY ELKINS.

LITTLE BUT LIVELY.

Springfield *Republican:* From Thurman to Brice is like beginning all over again.

Cleveland *Times:* Let New York keep McGinty, but give Chicago the World's Fair.

San Francisco *Alta:* The Secretary has designed a flag for the navy. Now if be will design a navy for the flag we may be happy yet.

Washington *Post:* If the New York, Chicago, and St. Louis booms will put on nightcaps and take a beauty sleep they will look 150 years younger.

Leadville *Dispatch:* New York should not complain about la grippe. She has endured the Tammany grip so long that the foreign article should have but little effect.

Minneapolis *Journal:* New-Yorkers say that no foreigners will visit the World's Fair if it is held in Chicago. New-Yorkers shouldn't judge all other foreigners by themselves.

New York *Weekly:* Gentleman (entering street-car magnate's office, Chicago)—"Is Col. Cabelline in?" Office Boy—"Nope. He's gone out to buy some Aldermen. Back in five minutes."

Kansas City *Times:* We are rather surprised that when the Iowa Prohibitionists congratulated the people of the State upon the success of prohibition they forgot to point to the triumph of Gov. Boies.

Detroit *Free Press:* Columbus is likely to have a $50,000 statue in Washington. He has waited less than 400 years for it, and the prospects are that he will beat the time record of the Grant project in New York.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* Senator Morgan's declaration that the white and black races cannot assimilate carries the inference that the considerable number of mulattoes born in the South under slavery constitute a mere lusus naturæ.

Milwaukee *News:* The only actual and effective work yet done by the present Congress is that by the special committee finding that Uncle Sam and not the Congressmen must stand the loss from Silcott's stealings as an employé of Congress.

Peoria *Transcript:* There is a rumor that when Dan Voorhees rose up in the United States Senate and began to howl for the purity of the ballot-box the statue of Liberty shed so many tears that the people in the vicinity of Bedloe's Island thought it was raining.

Parlor Cars Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Commencing Jan. 13 and thereafter, daily except Sunday, day express trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway will have parlor cars through between Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis in both directions, carrying passengers to and from Milwaukee, Oconomowoc, Watertown, Kilbourn, Lisbon, Sparta, La Crosse, Winona, Lake City, Red Wing, Hastings, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and all intermediate stations.

These trains leave Chicago 8 a. m., leave Minneapolis for Chicago 6:45 a. m.

Electric-lighted express trains leave Chicago daily for St. Paul and Minneapolis at 5:30 p. m., for Omaha and Sioux City at 5:35 p. m.; night express trains at 11 p. m.

Chicago ticket office 207-209 Clark street. Passenger station Madison, Canal, and Adams streets.

SERVICE ON STRANGERS.

JUDGE ANTHONY DEFINES THE RIGHTS OF FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

The Court Decides That a Representative of a Texas Company Can Be Served with Summons in Illinois—Thomas P. Keefe Sues for an Annulment of His Marriage on the Ground That He Was Deceived—Other Items—The Record.

An important question relating to foreign corporations doing business in Illinois was decided by Judge Anthony yesterday. Hook, Greene & Co., hotel brokers, have a suit against the Galveston City railway company for $5,000 commission for the sale for $200,000 of the Beach Hotel, Galveston, Tex., owned by the company. Col. W. H. Sinclair, President of the railway company, an officer of the hotel company, and Postmaster of Galveston, coming to Chicago, was served with summons. Sinclair raised the point that the hotel and railway companies being foreign corporations having no place of business or agent in this State service could not be had in that way. It was admitted that Sinclair was authorized to receive proposals while in Chicago in reference to corporate property but not to pass on them. Judge Anthony held that where foreign corporations sent their officers into this State clothed with authority to represent them, they thereby became inhabitants of Illinois sufficiently to be subject to a suit here. If foreign corporations could send their officers into the State to do business with its citizens, they could not, on becoming liable, defy the creditor and compel him to follow them into their States to enforce the liability. This is the first time the question has been decided in this State.

A Queer Divorce Suit.

Thomas P. Keefe, who lives at Park Manor, a suburb laid out by him, and is said to be worth $250,000, is seeking to annul his marriage with Mrs. Keefe on the ground that he was deceived. He was on the stand two hours yesterday and made charges against Mrs. Julia E. Allen, the wife of Luman Allen, the attorney, as well as against Mrs. Keefe. He said Mrs. Keefe had three ante-nuptial names, among them "Tony" Kellogg and Antoinette Pollasky. He charges a conspiracy between Mrs. Allen and Miss Pollasky to marry him to the latter. He said that Mrs. Keefe was an inmate of a disreputable house, which fact was concealed by Mrs. Allen, who conducted the nuptial negotiations at her own house. Keefe said that his wife had been unfaithful since her marriage, and charged that there was an agreement between the two women to divide the money which Mrs. Keefe should get out of him.

Mrs. Allen and the defendant deny his story, and Mrs. Keefe has a cross bill for divorce charging Keefe with unfaithfulness.

The following divorce cases were heard and decrees ordered: Jeannie Natte vs. Leonard Natte, Maria Readhead vs. Thomas R. Readhead, Augusta Tepe vs. August Tepe, William Thompson vs. Henrietta Thompson, and Mary O'Callaghan vs. Michael O'Callaghan.

Legal Notes.

A verdict of $5,000 was given Gustav Burandt against the McCormick Harvesting Machine company for personal injuries.

Frank O. Taylor, a boy, is suing B. P. Henderson, a cattle broker, for $10,000 damages for causing his arrest on a charge of stealing a horse. The charge was dismissed by a magistrate.

The Probate Judge granted letters of administration to Mrs. Mary E. Wright on the estate of her husband, Henry M. Wright, in bond of $35,000. Mr. Wright left an estate worth $92,000, which goes to the widow and three children—Rachel, Samuel H., and Mary Wright.

The Bank of Wymore, Kas., recovered a judgment of $541 against the First National Bank of Chicago on the ground that it lost a draft for that amount through the negligence of the Chicago bank in reporting one Burbon Adams responsible.

In the suit of John L. Hall, an ex-Cronin juror, against S. Montgomery Smith to recover $3,000 for alleged false arrest a jury awarded Hall $162. Smith claimed that Hall was one of a party of men who beat him during a political dispute in Fernwood. Hall proved that he took no part in the affair.

A bill to foreclose a mortgage for $45,000, given by Hubbard Parker on property in the Goodenow estate addition to Chicago, was filed in the Superior Court by Nathan Beardsley and H. A. Hurlbut, trustee. The mortgage was given to secure a loan made to Parker by Beardsley April 27, 1889, interest and principal being now overdue.

John W. Goetz & Co. are seeking to replevin $20,000 worth of goods levied on by New York creditors of Strauss & Mayer in 1888. Strauss & Mayer owned the City of Paris Store and Goetz & Co. ran the glove department. The stock of Strauss & Mayer was conveyed to Goetz & Co. The latter claim it was a bona fide sale, but the creditors say it was a conveyance made by Strauss & Mayer, who afterwards failed, to defraud their creditors. A levy under judgment was made on the stock while in the possession of Goetz & Co., who replevined it and gave bond with Lazarus Silverman as surety. Goetz & Co. have now failed, and if successful in their suit the creditors will look to Silverman for their money.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

125,608—Katharina Sauerbier vs. Christian Rehberg. Asst. $1,500. Borman & McGrath, attys.

125,609—Henry S. Stebbins, admr., vs. John C. Cosgrove. Asst. $1,000. N. E. Gary, atty.

125,610—Annie Dumke vs. Albert Dumke. Bill for divorce. M. R. Harris, solr.

125,611—Emma Wilkinson vs. William B. Wilkinson. Bill for divorce. M. R. Harris, solr.

125,612—Asst. Suppressed.

125,613—Stoll, Vannetta & Co. vs. Abraham Bloch & Bros. Attch., $870. M. J. Thompson, atty.

125,614—Mary Sterling vs. David Sterling. Bill for divorce. Runyan & Runyan, solrs.

125,615—Herman Rudolph vs. Lucas R. Williams. Asst., $1,000. W. A. Sheridan, atty.

125,616—Asst. Suppressed.

125,617—F. B. Smith Wire and Iron Works vs. James J. West and Edward H. Turner. Appeal.

125,618—Adam Herscher vs. Louisa Herscher. Bill for divorce. Judd, Ritchie & Esher, solrs.

125,619—John F. Degener et al. vs. Constance Stevenson. Asst., $1,000. George R. Grant, atty.

125,620—Louis Freedman vs. Rosie Freedman. Bill for divorce. Henry Gottlieb, solr.

125,621—M. Cornhauser & Co. vs. Patrick F. Manley. Conf. of judgt., $152. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

125,622—J. A. Doherty vs. James L. Waller and Dunlop Smith. Asst., $700. F. W. C. Hayes, atty.

125,623—Bill. Suppressed.

125,624—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. vs. F. L. Rourke. Attch., $1,001. Tenney, Hawley & Coffeen, attys.

125,625—Nelson Beardsley vs. Hubbard Parker et al. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $45,000. Munroe & Geer, solrs.

125,626—Hans Heinsen vs. Lemuel A. McDole. Asst., $500. Henry Browne, atty.

125,627—James M. Flower, receiver German National Bank of Chicago, use Abraham Sternheim, vs. M. R. M. Wallace. Debt, $916; das., $2,000. Henry H. Kennedy, atty.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ANTHONY—6,915, Frank vs. Sigmond; judgt., $200.—5,270, Hutchinson vs. Andrieux; judgt., $255.—5,245, Blaka vs. Zeithamer; judgt., $325.—5,256, McLean vs. Lattry; judgt., $1,864.—5,263, Griste vs. Rice; judgt. debt, $500; das., $432.

DECREES.

JUDGE JAMIESON—726, Younger vs. Younger; dec.—232, Zannecke vs. Beverly; dec.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

78,581—Attch. Suppressed.

78,582—People ex rel. George Hunt vs. Joseph A. Denison. Debt, $3,000; das., $3,000. W. S. Johnson, atty.

78,583. Bill. Suppressed.

78,584—William M. Stanley, admr. Robert Woode, vs. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. Case, $5,000. Jesse Cox, atty.

78,585—Edward A. Trask vs. Jacob Strickland. Appeal.

78,586—John V. Larson vs. Bavarian Brewing Co. Case, $1,000. Daniel W. Proctor, atty.

78,587—Weber & Stayart vs. Frank Jur. Appeal.

78,588—Calvin W. Taylor vs. Mary G. Taylor. Bill for divorce. W. L. Snell, solr.

78,589—John A. Fulton vs. Matilda Fulton. Bill for divorce. Abbott, Oliver & Showalter, solrs.

78,590—Theodore Curnick, by Jessie Curnick, vs. John Condon, Fred Foss, Larry King, Rosa Bowman, and Harry Bassett. Asst., $1,000. Beach & Beach, attys.

78,591—Mrs. A. Bradbury vs. J. Oberman Brewing Co. and Wm. Oberman. Bill for accounting and to cancel mortgage. M. J. Thompson, solr.

78,592—Chicago Trust & Savings Bank vs. J. S. Pihlstrom. Asst., $500. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

78,593—Same vs. Westberg Mfg. Co. Asst., $500. Same attys.

78,594—Orrin H. Smith vs. Emma Harriet Smith. Bill for divorce. F. W. Kraft, solr.

78,595—John H. Mercer vs. Levi Z. Leiter, Anderson Moore, and William Davies. Case, $5,000. Daniel W. Proctor, atty.

78,596—H. H. Cummings et al. vs. E. P. Donnell Mfg. Co. Asst., $500. D. F. Flannery, atty.

78,597—Grand Trunk Junction R. R. Co. vs. Graham Jones, Harvey Sheeler, et al. Petition for condemnation. F. H. Culver, atty.

78,598—E. D. Porter vs. J. F. Koons. Conf. of judgt., $256. William R. Wagner, atty.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE TUTHILL—890, Scales vs. L., N., A. & C. Ry. Co. Judgt., $1,100.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—1,809, Parsons vs. Easton; dec. sale—134, Walker vs. Canfield; dec. sale—4,125, Kate E. Sharp vs. James A. Sharp; dec. div.

JUDGE COLLINS—3,669, Stewart vs. Fairbanks; dec. spc. performance—3,755, Clark vs. Hesse; dec. sale—4,129, Wade E. Voorhis vs. Winfield S. Voorhis; dec. div.

County Court—New Suits.

8,618—Charles W. Hunt and L. Stiles to F. M. Charlton, assignee. Volt. assgt. Beck & Charlton, attys.

JUDGMENT.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST — Scheissle vs. Wolf. Judgt., $49.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—General business.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No court.

JUDGE BUNN—Nos. 114, 115, 117, 119, 121, 122, 123, 124. No. 305 on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—Nos. 161 to 182, inclusive, except Nos. 162 and 181; also opinions.

JUDGE JAMIESON—Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 18½.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 10,419, 5,190, and cases from Judge Anthony's call. No. 4,644 on trial.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Nos. 124,262, 5,012, and 4,827. No. 121,135 on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—Condemnation cases on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 5,235, 5,257, 5,261, 5,264, 5,268, 5,269, 5,270, 5,280, 5,281, 5,282, 5,289, 5,294, 5,295, 5,296, 5,298, 5,303, 5,304, 5,305, 5,306, 5,307, 5,308, 5,309, 5,311, 5,312, 5,315, 5,316, 5,318, 5,320, 5,322, 5,323, 5,324, 5,326, and 5,327. No. 5,225 on trial.

JUDGE DRIGGS—No. 867 and cases from Judge Tuthill's call. No. 1,506 on trial.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Nos. 108, 1,600, 1,653, 1,664, 1,728, 1,810, 1,846, 1,873, 1,895, 1,918, 1,919, and 1,928. No. 1065½ on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No. 21, Fizette vs. Fizette, on hearing.

JUDGE GRINNELL—Calr. No. 1. Nos. 2,015, 3,026, 3,371, 2,379½, 3,365, 852, 3,471, 16,085, 3,035, 3,383, and 2,268.

JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39.

JUDGE COLLINS—Keefe vs. Keefe on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Insane cases at 10 a. m. At 2 p. m., in re Baker & Barnett.

JUDGE E. H. GARY—In Probate Court. General business.

Criminal Court Call.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—No. 636, Kundiger on trial. No call.

JUDGE WATERMAN—No court. No call of quasi criminal calander until further notice.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States today were as follows:

T. P. Knappen of Minneapolis and Edward W. Pendleton of Detroit were admitted to practice.

1346—The State of Minnesota vs. Henry E. Barber. Argument continued by Gordon E. Cole of counsel for applt., by W. H. Sanborn and W. C. Goudy for appellee, and concluded by Alpheus H. Snow in behalf of the State of Minnesota, intervener.

5, original—Ex parte, James J. Medley, petitioner.

6, original—Ex parte, James H. Savage, petitioner; on petitions for writs of habeas corpus. Argued by Mr. W. V. R. Berry and Mr. H. W. Garnett of counsel for petitioners and submitted by Mr. H. M. Teller for respondent.

Call for Thursday—Nos. 1,367, 11, 1,112, 1,420, 615, 145, 187, 188, 189, 190, and 1,692.

Illinois Supreme Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Supreme Court today were as follows:

Griswald vs. Hicks; motion to set aside order taking case on call, and to affirm for want of proper abstract.

Farwell et al. vs. Cohen; motion to set cause for oral argument.

Lancaster vs. Waukegan & Southwestern Railway Company; motion for further time to file abstracts and briefs and to continue.

Adjourned to 9 a. m. tomorrow.

Second Illinois Appellate Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Appellate Court, Second District, today were as follows:

Craig vs. Miller; appeal to Supreme Court allowed on filing bond in sum of $2,000, with security to be approved by the clerk in twenty days.

Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion Coal Company vs. Glass; motion for stay of order denied.

McCarthy vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; motion for certificate of importance denied.

Butz vs. Kear; motion for certificate of importance denied.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad vs. Goyette; motion for additional bond denied.

King vs. Edwards; motion for certificate of importance denied.

Reynolds vs. Barnard; motion to tax costs of appellee's abstract reserved to final hearing.

Insurance Company of Pennsylvania vs. O'Connell; motion for stay order denied.

Frohlick vs. Alexander; taken on call.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

Sadie Herff vs. Anthony W. Griggs. Miami C. C.; reversed.

William Wright vs. Theodore E. Griffith et al. Randolph C. C.; affirmed.

Simon Nading vs. John A. McGregor. Bartholomew C. C.; reversed.

Sarah C. Lieb vs. Abraham Lichenstein. Elkhart C. C.; affirmed.

Ammon Klepfer vs. State of Indiana. Marion C. C.; affirmed.

Frank Clark et al. vs. ex rel. Elizabeth Weir. Vigo C. C.; certiorari awarded.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE.—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications, nor decide bets.]

SUBSCRIBER: You had better consult the proprietor of some laundry for information on the laundry business.

SUBSCRIBER: If the person mentioned will not give up the letters referred to if they are worth it you had better go to law.

In the Session of 1870.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Jan. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Kindly state when Judge Kelley delivered his great speech against "The Wool Tariff." S. S. S.

Eligible for the Presidency.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please state whether or not a child born in a foreign country under a foreign flag of American parents will at maturity or suitable age be eligible to the Presidency of the United States. MURDOCK.

[Yes, if a male, and provided he has done nothing to lose his citizenship.]

Promotion for Enlisted Men.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Are there any conditions under which a man enlisting as a private in the United States army can be promoted to a commissioned officer, and if so has any such case occurred within the last four years? JAMES L. HAMILTON.

[Yes. Meritorious non-commissioned officers may upon the recommendation of their company commander be ordered before a board of officers for examination as to their fitness for commissions. If they pass such examination they are eligible for vacancies that exist after the West Point graduating class has been provided for. Twelve such enlisted men received commissions in 1887, as well as a number both before and since that time.]

Money Found in a Street-Car.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please decide the following: (1) I find a sum of money in a street-car—does it belong to me if the rightful owner does not claim it? (2) In the event of a street-car conductor using force to get any property away from a finder wouldn't the company be liable for damages? J. L. L.

[(1) There is no law covering property found under the value of $5. If the amount was over $5 and less than $15 it should be held by finder subject to identification by owner. If over $15 it should be turned over to the Clerk of the Court, to be held by him until claimed by owner, and if not claimed within six months it reverts to the State. (2) Should the conductor use force to obtain possession of money found in the car he would be guilty of assault, and could be fined accordingly.]

Telegraph Tolls vs. United States Mail Rates.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you give through the columns of THE TRIBUNE in general terms the comparative cost of constructing, maintaining, and operating in the United States any equal number of miles of telegraph and railroad lines during the same period of time? A. E. F.

[The telegraph lines are built for the purpose of making money and declaring a dividend on the capital invested, while the United States mails are for the purpose of accommodating the public, and it costs the Government many thousands of dollars more every year to carry on the mail service than the revenue derived therefrom amounts to. While a large profit is made by the mails, undoubtedly, between Chicago and New York, still between some of the very small towns the expense of carrying the mails is much greater than would be warranted by the business done if the mail service were only a money making institution.]

Breaking Wills.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I read with much interest your editorial headed "A Warning to Benevolent Capitalists," and believing that it is the part of a wise man to "take things as they are" and make the most of them your advice is certainly worthy of being followed by all who have money to leave after their death.

But is it necessary always in being obliged in taking things as they are to find and take our judicial system and decisions as to the execution of wills, or, more properly, the breaking of wills, as they now exist?

Would you say that a system which allows the diversion of bequeathed funds, as in the case of Messrs. Tilden and Wood, quoted in the editorial referred to, right or just?

I really wish you would publish these questions and utter "no uncertain sound" (THE TRIBUNE is not afraid of "speaking out in meeting"), so that the ball may be sent rolling to a better state of affairs on this question of executing (God spare the name, rather breaking) wills. W. H. JAMES.

[One of the greatest reforms accomplished in this country was in abolishing primogeniture and limiting the power to dispose of property by will. The law provides a will for every man by which his property goes to his natural heirs, or to the State if he has none, but he is still permitted to make a different distribution of his estate subject to certain restrictions. If he fails to comply with such restrictions the will cannot and should not stand. Mr. Tilden's will was fatally defective in trying to put into the hands of his executors a power of disposition personal to himself and which could be properly exercised only during his lifetime. The breaking of the wills of Tilden and Wood shows the risks men take in failing to comply strictly with the law. These men should have themselves established while living the great charities they had at heart and not left them to depend on illegal wills.]

Eloped and Were Married.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 15.—Miss Kate Green, daughter of Thomas Green, owner and proprietor of Green's Hotel, went out for a walk with her sister and Miss Lena Kessner Monday afternoon. Miss Kate's walk ended at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, where she appeared in the evening as Mrs. Benton F. Bunn, having married the son of ex-Gov. Bunn of Idaho in the meantime. The young lady's sister and her companion had been given the slip at Broad and Chestnut streets, where Miss Kate met young Bunn. He has long been her sweetheart, but was frowned upon by Mr. Green. Papa Bunn takes the matter coolly and says that it's all right so far as he is concerned.

Candidate for Commander-in-Chief.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The members of the G. A. R. in Central Illinois will present the name of Col. William L. Diston of Quincy for the Commander-in-Chief of the Department of Illinois at the next encampment.

IT IS TOO LATE TO MEND.

COMPETITORS OF THE ALTON WISH THEY HAD MADE CONCESSIONS.

Their Failure to Do So May Compel Them to Reduce Cattle Rates from Iowa Points as Well as from Kansas City—Trying to Avoid Necessity of Lowering Rates from Points East of the Missouri—Western Roads Agree to Insert Eastern Differentials in Western Rate-Sheets.

The sensational reduction by the Alton of the live-stock rate from Kansas City to Chicago to 12½ cents per 100 pounds has caused greater dismay among the roads between Chicago and the Missouri River than anything that has happened for some time. Although the Alton has threatened to establish such a rate if the irregularities practiced by some of its competitors were not stopped, no one believed it would actually do so. Having found the Alton is in earnest the other roads feel the disaster could have been avoided had they made fair concessions. They would not care if the 12½-cent rate could be kept confined to live-stock rates from Kansas City, but the danger is it will necessitate a similar reduction from all Missouri River points and all points in Iowa. They are particularly anxious as to the rates from Iowa points, for if those go to pieces there will be serious trouble between the Iowa roads. Hence strong efforts are being made to prevent a reduction of the rates from points east of the Missouri River. The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City says it will not compete for the live-stock business from Kansas City east provided rates from points in Iowa are not disturbed, but if these rates are reduced it will meet whatever rates are made by other roads.

The managers of the roads in the Southwestern Division of the Western Freight Association met yesterday to consider means for preventing a reduction in rates from points east of the Missouri River. A proposition was made to apply the 12½-cent rate on through traffic only from points west of the Missouri River, but to maintain an 18-cent rate from Kansas City proper. The Alton would not consent to any such arrangement. It proposed to make the same rate locally from Kansas City as was made on through traffic. The trouble, it claimed, was all due to the manipulation of the rates from Kansas City locally. It was found it would be difficult to maintain the present rates from points east of the Missouri River with a 12½-cent rate from Kansas City locally, as the combined locals would be lower than the through rates from Trans-Missouri points. It was suggested that a reduction in the rates from Trans-Missouri points to the Missouri River be made so that by adding those rates to the regular rates from points east of the Missouri the through rates would not be higher than the combined locals. It was decided to meet this morning with the Trans-Missouri roads and see if a reduction in rates west of the river could not be agreed upon. If this is done there will be an attempt to maintain existing rates from points east of the Missouri River. The opinion prevails, however, that no matter what action is taken the rates from all Missouri River points and all points east thereof ultimately will have to be reduced to bring them in line with the 12½-cent rate from Kansas City.

EASTERN DIFFERENTIAL RATES.

Western Roads Agree to Insert Them in Their Rate Sheets.

A meeting of the lines in the territory of the Western States Passenger Association was held yesterday to consider the question of inserting the differentials of lines east from Chicago and St. Louis in the rate sheets of the Western roads. Some of the roads opposed it on the ground that whenever the Western roads got into difficulties and asked the Eastern lines to help them out the latter always refused and insisted upon their arbitraries from Western junction points, and consequently the Western should not help out the Eastern roads when in trouble. A majority of the roads, however, did not believe in retaliation and thought the request of the Eastern lines should be complied with. It was finally agreed by a nearly unanimous vote that the differential rates named by the roads east from St. Louis, Peoria, Bloomington, and Chicago be adopted for basing purposes, and that a supplement to the various rate sheets be issued, taking effect Feb. 1, embodying these differential rates.

The award of differentials for the second-class lines from Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, etc., to the East will be made by the Board of Rulings today. There are but three differential-rate routes from Chicago East—the Chicago & Grand Trunk, Chicago & Atlantic, and Niagara Falls Short Line (Wabash). These lines now have a differential of $1.50. It is quite certain the differentials will continue to be alike by each one of these lines, but they ask for an increase and probably will get it. The rate by the first-class lines will remain at $20, Chicago to New York.

WESTERN FREIGHT AFFAIRS.

Various Subjects Considered at Yesterday's Meeting.

The Western and Northwestern divisions of the Western Freight Association met yesterday. In the matter of rates on wagon stock from Rice Lake, Wis., to Moline, Ill., it was decided that the rate desired—17½ cents—be established by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road on ten days' notice. It was deemed advisable to continue the present rate from Eau Claire to Chicago—12½ cents—the same to be applied from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago. The question of rates from Chicago to La Crosse and Winona was referred to the Board of Managers for adjustment. The question as to the rate on plain wire from Chicago to Des Moines was deferred. Regarding the definition of the territory to and from which Mississippi River rates should apply on Western business, a committee was appointed to report before the adjournment of the meeting. The association will meet again today.

Passenger Rate Demoralization.

The passenger rate war between Chicago and St. Paul has not been stopped by the refusal of the Eastern roads to prorate with the Northwestern lines at reduced rates. The Burlington & Northern is still in the ring and proposes to keep up the fight until the Mackinaw route comes to terms. It gave notice yesterday that Jan. 20 it will put in effect a second-class rate of $5 from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago. This is a reduction of $4 from the rate in effect previous to the commencement of hostilities. It is probable this action will necessitate a further reduction in first-class rates between Chicago and St. Paul. There is also danger that the roads between Chicago and the Missouri River will be forced to reduce rates. The Atchison has decided to make short line rates to Indianapolis by way of Chicago, or charge the same rates to Indianapolis from Kansas City by way of Chicago as are charged by the direct routes via St. Louis. This will compel the Rock Island and Missouri Pacific to make corresponding rates from St. Joseph, Mo., by way of Chicago and St. Louis. This action will enable scalpers to manipulate the coupons of through tickets between Chicago and Indianapolis, thereby cutting the rates between Chicago and the Missouri River. It is generally believed this will lead to a general reduction in the regular passenger rates between Chicago and Missouri River points.

A Railroad to Be Sold at Auction.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 15.—The Scioto Valley railroad is to be sold by order of court Jan. 22. The road is 121 miles long, extending from Columbus to Portsmouth, with a branch to Petersburg, opposite Ashland, Ky. The earnings for the current year were $601,000.

Miscellaneous Items.

Superintendent D. E. Thompson of the Northern Division of the Burlington & Missouri is authority for the statement that his successor is to be Ed Bignall, who is now the Assistant Superintendent.

The Board of Managers of the Gentlemen's Association met yesterday and authorized a rate of 13 cents per 100 pounds on live hogs from Sioux City to Savanna, Ill., on shipments destined to the Western termini of the trunk lines and points east thereof, the same as is effect from Omaha.

In addition to his duties as General Manager of the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth railroad C. F. Meek has been appointed Assistant General Manager of the Colorado Division of the Union Pacific system, with headquarters at Denver, Colo., reporting to the General Manager of the Missouri River Division.

The passenger department of the Central Traffic Association has authorized excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip for the following occasions: National Convention of Colored Men, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15 to 18, from association points; Farmers' Institute, Tuscola, Ill., Jan. 21 to 22, from points in Illinois; National Burial Case Association, Cincinnati, O., Jan. 21 to 24, from association points; Farmers' Institute, Monticello, Ill., Jan. 23 and 24, from points in Illinois; Farmers' Institute, Delavan, Ill., Jan. 28 and 29, from points in Illinois; Farmers' Institute, Mount Sterling, Ill., Jan. 30 and 31, from points in Illinois; State Farmers' Institute, New Harmony, Ind., Jan. 30 to 31, from points in Indiana.

Custom House Statistics

show that 2,454,594 cases of champagne were imported during the last decade, of which over one-fourth was "G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry." Their importation during that period was over 300,000 cases more than any other brand, indicating its popularity.

The American Trust and Savings Bank,

S. E. Corner Adams & Dearborn-sts.

CAPITAL PAID IN, - - $1,000,000

Transacts a General Banking Business. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Banks, Bankers, and Individuals received on favorable terms. Interest being allowed on Daily Balances.

The Bank has a SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR SAVINGS, in which any sum from $1 to $5,000 is received and 4 per cent interest allowed.

$200,000 (AT PAR) in U. S. BONDS having been deposited according to law with the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, this Bank is authorized to act as Assignee or Trustee by deed, and Executor, Guardian, or Trustee by will, and to accept and execute Trusts of all kinds.

It is also AUTHORIZED by the BOARD OF TRADE as a depository for MARGINS. On such deposits 2 per cent interest per annum is allowed.

OFFICERS:

G. B. Shaw, Pres't. Franklin H. Head, 2d V.-P.
Edson Keith, Vice-Pres't. J. R. Chapman, Ass't Cash'r

DIRECTORS:

Edson Keith, Wm. Deering, Franklin H. Head,
Wm. J. Watson, V. A. Watkins, J. H. Pearson,
Adolf Kraus, O. D. Wetherell, F. W. Peck,
S. A. Maxwell, Geo. E. Wood, G. B. Shaw,
C. T. Trego, S. A. Kent, E. L. Lobdell,
N. W. Harris, T. W. Harvey.

5% MONEY to LOAN.

Building Loans 6% Net

On best residence or flat property. No committees. No delay. Money in bank.

KNOTT & LEWIS,

92 Washington-st.

$500,000

To invest in business property in Chicago and St. Paul under long lease.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,

1206 Tacoma Bld'g, Chicago.

Money to Loan

On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent. Special attention to making BUILDING LOANS.

Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

Money to Loan

AT LOWEST RATES.

THOMAS & PUTNAM,

27 Portland Block.

Issues Secured Certificates of Deposit,

Payable three (3) years after date, in gold coin, at any bank in the United States, with interest at 10 PER CENT PER ANNUM, payable semi-annually.

MORTGAGE BANK AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA.

Money to Loan

AT LOWEST RATES.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,

201 Tacoma Building.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY AT LOWEST RATES.

MEAD & COE, - 149 La Salle-st.

$100,000.

Have option on manufacturing plant paying 25 per cent on $100,000. Will offer good terms for placing. Address B 96, Tribune.

Public Notice

Is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Light and Fuel Gas company of America will be held in the City of Chicago, Illinois, at room No. 606, Opera-House Building, Tuesday, the 28th day of January, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of directors and the transaction of any other business that may properly be presented.

N. MACBAIN, Secretary.

Dated at Chicago this 6th day of January, A. D., 1890.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

CHICAGO, January 10th, 1890.

To the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company:

Notice is hereby given that the first regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company for the election of directors and such other business as may be presented will be held at the offices of the company in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle-sts., in the City of Chicago, Illinois, February 12th, 1890, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. of said day.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed with the close of business January 18th, 1890, and reopened at the opening of business February 17th, 1890.

RICHARD C. HANNAH, Secretary.

Notice of Increase of Capital Stock.

Notice is hereby given that the capital stock of the American Live Stock Commission Company has been increased from the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the manner provided by the statutes in such cases made and provided.

H. W. CRESSWELL, President.

Attest: J. W. T. GRAY, Secretary.

Office Desks, Folding Beds.

A. H. Andrews & Co.

Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 15.	Jan. 8.
New York	$117,853,758	$116,021,195
Boston	15,480,815	17,395,312
Chicago	10,920,000	12,397,000
Philadelphia	12,449,735	11,650,972
St. Louis	3,522,340	2,986,602
Baltimore	2,487,777	....
New Orleans	2,103,129	....

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 40c to 50c discount; Boston, 10 to 15c premium; St. Louis, 50c premium.

A number of the shrewdest observers of local financial affairs were in a mood yesterday for predicting easier money and lower rates in the near future, yet the situation to the average observer seemed to give no promise of such a change. The demand for money was active from all quarters. Some call money was placed at 7 per cent, although 6 per cent was the nominal rate. A four months' loan was made at 6 per cent. Commercial paper was more plentiful in the open market than at any previous time this year, but the demand for paper was strong, Eastern and country banks being good buyers. For two weeks, until yesterday, note dealers have received but little new paper, but the supply promises now to increase. Nevertheless, lower rates are looked for. It is believed that money must begin soon to come in from the country, and Eastern funds are also beginning to compete here for paper. New York exchange sold yesterday at 40@50c discount. Sterling opened ¼c higher in the morning, but weakened in the afternoon, the market being narrow. Bankers' selling rates were 481½ for sixty-day bills and 485¾ for sight drafts.

It was an active day in the security market. There was a good counter demand for bonds, and business at the morning session of the Stock Exchange was lively. At the Exchange the feature of the day was the advance scored by West Side cable stock, which opened at 92⅞ and moved up to 93¾ on sales of about 1,000 shares. Over half the purchases were with a buyers' thirty-day option, indicating a strong belief in easier money and in a better future for the stock. The net earnings of the company last year are reported at $600,000, or 6 per cent on the stock. This is a smaller figure than people who claimed to have seen the books two months ago predicted. Then 9 per cent was talked of. The North Side Cable company reports 8 per cent net earned on its stock. This is also a poorer showing than it has been claimed the company would make, yet it is good enough for stock that sells around 120. Gas bonds were in some demand yesterday and were steady, notwithstanding the weakness of the "Trusts," which sold down to 44⅞ in New York. City railway was offered at 235, but 229 was the best bid. Some of the stockholders are evidently worried by the reported connection of the company with the "Alley Elevated" enterprise. It is said that the cable company will issue $500,000 of its bonds in return for $4,000,000 of the $7,000,000 capital stock of the "Alley road," thus getting control. There is nothing in this transaction, if it is a fact, that should depress the stock of the cable company. Sales at the Stock Exchange:

$ 500 W. Div. Ry. coup. 5s		102½
11,000 Gaslight 5s	94 @	94½
5,000 Gaslight 5s, b. 30		*94½
10,000 Gaslight 5s, b. 60	94¾@	94½
30,000 Consumers' Gas 5s		89¾
20,000 Consumers' Gas 5s, b. 30		89¾
20,000 Western Stone 5s	98¾@	99
2,300 City Railway 4½s		101
1,000 N. Chic. City Ry. 6s		114
100 shares Cal. Iron & Steel	40½@	40¾
20 shares Cal. & Chic. C. & D		42
50 shares Cal. & Chic. C. & D., b. 30		42
100 shares Gas Trust, s. 60		45½
50 shares Western Stone, b. 30		105
250 shares W. Chic. St. R. R	92⅞@	93¾
100 shares W. Chic. St. R. R., b. 20		92⅞
680 shares W. Chic. St. R. R., b. 30	92⅞@	93¾
4 shares Chic. Telephone Co		295

A Chicago Stock Exchange membership sold yesterday for $420.

The American Trust & Savings Bank at its annual meeting Tuesday reëlected the old directory with one exception, S. A. Kent succeeding William Kent. The officers were reëlected. This bank, which began business only last August, makes a most creditable showing. It has already started a surplus, $25,000 having been set aside from the profits.

The Corn Exchange Bank out of the last six months' business has paid two 2½ per cent dividends and added $50,000 to its surplus. The new directory contains but one change, B. P. Hutchinson being succeeded by Charles H. Schwab.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—There was nothing of interest in the market of the forenoon. The general course of prices was downward during the first hour, declines in leading stocks averaging about ⅛. In the second hour prices recovered, and at noon stood once more about at the opening level. The exceptions were Louisville & Nashville, which advanced ¾ on active business; Sugar Trusts, in which the gain was 1 point, and Union Pacific, which declined ⅛ from yesterday. Reading showed steadiness and strength. There was little activity in the general market and no interest in the trading.

The early afternoon market was dull and generally without feature. Sugar Trusts sold higher still. In the later afternoon market a much stronger tone was developed, actuated by good buying of Lackawanna, Missouri Pacific, and Sugar Trusts. All of these shares made rapid recoveries. In Atchison there was good support, due chiefly to covering of shorts, on the news that the Voting-Trust term would be reduced from ten to five years. Generally the market acted well, and a more hopeful sentiment predominated.

Money on call easy, ranging from 4 to 5½ per cent; last loan, 4; closed offered at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7. Sterling exchange quiet but steady, at 481¾ for 60-day bills and 485¾ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 304,783 shares, including: Atchison, 7,750; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 38,560; Louisville & Nashville, 7,150; Missouri Pacific, 10,800; Northern Pacific preferred, 3,555; Reading, 27,920; St. Paul, 14,100; Union Pacific, 13,150; Western Union, 4,270.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Jan 15	Closing Jan 14
Am. Cot.-Sd. T.	980	30¾	30¼	30¼	30¾
Atchison	8,050	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	30⅞
C., B. & Q.	2,925	106¾	106⅜	106⅝	107
Canada Southern	800	53¾	53	53¾	53¼
Canadian Pacific	100	71¾	71¾	71¾	71½
Ches. & Ohio	600	26¾	26½	26¾	26½
Do 1st pfd	100	64	64	64	64½
Do 2d pfd	200	44	44	44	44
Con. Gas	200	95	95	95	95
Col. Coal & I	2,400	45	44	44¾	45
C., W. & Balto	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3
C. & E. Illinois	685	33	32½	32½	33
Do pfd	480	84¾	84	84½	84
Chicago Gas Trust	3,870	46	44¾	46	45¼
C., C., C. & St. L	900	70½	70¼	70¾	70¼
D., L. & W.	37,900	135¾	134¾	135¼	135¾
Del. & Hudson	563	150	149	149½	150
Den. & Rio. G. pfd	500	50½	50	50¼	49¾
D., T. & Ft. W.	300	24¾	24½	24½	24½
Erie	200	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
E. Ten. & G. 2d pfd	420	20	20	20	19
Hocking Valley	205	18½	18½	18½	
Ill. Cent	100	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
*Jersey Cent	925	122¼	121¾	122	122½
K. & T.	2,445	9¾	9½	9¾	9½
Lake Shore	2,150	104¾	104	104¾	104¼
Louis. & Nash	7,166	87⅞	86⅞	87⅝	87¼
L. E. & W.	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Do pfd	175	64¼	64	64¾	64
Lead Trust	5,750	20¾	19¾	20¾	20
Mo. Pacific	10,900	72¾	71¾	72¾	72½
M., L. S. & W. pfd	100	115¼	115¼	115½	115
Manhattan	400	109½	109	109	109½
Northwest	1,073	110¾	110	110	110¾
New England	2,700	44¾	44	44¾	44½
Nor. Pacific pfd	930	75	74¾	74¾	75
Nor. & W. pfd	100	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
N. Y. Central	100	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
Nash. & Chat	100	102	102	102	102
O. S. L.	700	51½	51	51½	51½
O. Trans	1,160	33¾	33½	33¾	34
Ont. & W.	200	19½	19½	19½	19¾
Ohio & Miss	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	20¾
Omaha Com	200	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Pacific Mail	500	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37½
Pullman	200	191½	191½	191½	191
Peo., D. & E	200	18	18	18	18
Reading	27,820	39¾	38¾	39¾	38¾
Richmond Term	2,176	21	21	21	21¼
Rock Island	2,875	90¾	90½	90½	90¾
Southern Pa	200	52½	52½	52½	52½
St. Paul	14,100	68¾	68⅜	68⅝	68½
Do pfd	200	113¾	113¾	113¾	114
St. P., M. & M	300	113	113	113	113½
St. L. & S. F. pfd	200	58	58	58	58
St. L., Ark. & T	1,000	7	7	7	6⅞
Sugar Trust	22,575	54¾	52¾	54¾	53¾
Texas Pacific	400	21	20¾	21	20¾
Tenn. Coal	1,700	84½	84	84½	83¾
Union Pa	13,150	67	66½	67	67¼
T., A. A. & N. M	1,122	34¾	34	34¾	34½
Wabash	500	13½	13¾	13¾	13½
Do pfd	810	28	27¾	27¾	27
Western Union	4,270	85¾	85¼	85½	85¼
Wis. Central	3,800	34¾	33¾	34¼	33¾
Whisky	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	99

*Ex-div. 1¾ per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	153	Fargo	136
American	114	United States	84½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	126	U. S. 4½s reg	104¾
U. S. 4s coup	126	U. S. 4½s coup	104¾

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

7000 CS 2d ... 98¾	5000 NYC Ext5s ... 105¾
1000 CNJ gm 5s ... 111¼	28000 NYC deb ... 111
10000 CNJ gm 5s reg ... 111¼	10000 NYC&StL 4s ... 94¾
1000 C O cn 5s ... 98	3000 N Pa 1st cp ... 114⅜@114½
1000 CB&Q5s s f ... 105	3000 NPa 2d cp ... 113
5000 C&EIll 1st ... 118	10000 OI&W strg ctfs ... 98
6000 CRI&P5scp ... 105	10000 O&M 2nd ... 122¼
9000 CRI&P 5s rg ... 104¾	2000 P&R 3d pfd ... 40¼
1000 CStL&NOlst cn 7s ... 118	3000 P&R gm 4s ... 85¼@85¾
2000 DL&W 7s 1907 ... 144	3000 P&W 1st ... [illegible]
7000 D&RG 4s ... 77@77¼	3000 R&A1st-DM ctfs ... 89
13000 E T con gld 5s ... [illegible]	3000 R&A2d-DM ctfs ... 62
... 104¾@104¾	5000 R&W PT tr 6s ... 101
3000 EL&BS 6s ... 103	5000 StLA&T 2d ... 28
2000 FtW&Dist ... 104¾	5000 StPM&M 1st-Mon
10000 Ill Cen 4s 1952 ... [illegible]	Ex 4s ... 88
... 100¾@100¾	10000 TC&R 6s—B D 1st 96¾
10000 Jeff RR 1st ... 105¾	10000 TC&R 6s—TenDs 98¾
3000 LS 1st reg ... 126	5000 Tex Pl st 5s ... 96
5000 LStL&T 1st ... 103⅞@104	10000 T Pac2d inc ... 38
1000 Met El 1st ... 118	5000 UP Col trst 4⅛s ... 91
1000 M&StP con ... 128	3000 Wa deb SerB ... 38
167000 MK&T bd right ... [illegible]	20000 WabRR 2d ... 85¾
30000 MK&T gn 5s 61¾@62⅞	1000 W N Y & Pa ... 36¾@36
5000 MK&T con7s ... 108	5000 WisCCo inc ... 64¾
7000 M & Og m ... 103¼	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

8000 BCR&N 1st ... 98¼	5000 NPa 3d cp ... 110@110¼
1000 CNJ g m 5s ... 111	1000 NW Ex 5s ... 98
3000 CGL&CColst ... 94¼	2000 Om&StL 1st ... 74
1000 CB&Q deb 5s ... 104¾	5000 OSL 6s ... 115½
2000 CRI&P 5s cp ... 104¾	10000 P&R 1st pfd ... 69½
2000 E T cn gd 5s ... 104¾	2000 P&R 2d pfd ... 49¾
2000 Kan P 1st cn ... 110	5000 P&R gm 4s ... 85¼
6000 LacledeGa CoStL 84	5000 R&WPTcol 5s ... 78
6000 Long Dock 7s ... 134¾	5000 SoCar inc ... 9
7000 MLS&W Extn 5s ... 105¾	9000 TStL&KClst ... 99@100
1000 M&SPls-la&M D ... 118½	5000 WabRR 1st ... 103
5000 M&SPls—SoM D ... 114¾	3000 WabRR 2d ... 85¾
14000 MK&T bd rights ... ¾	2000 WSgtd 4s ... 104¾
28000 MK&T en 7s ... 112@112½	1000 WSgtd 4srg ... 104¾
6000 NYC deb ... 111	20000 Wis Cent Co inc.
6000 NYC&StL 4s ... 94¼	... 65@65¾
5000 NPlstleg ... 114¾	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

1000 C&O cons ... 100¾	1000 NW s f 6s cp ... 108¼
2000 CB&Q—NebEx 4s 92¾	1000 P&R 1st pfd ... 69¾
1000 CB&Q 7s ... 127	25000 P&R g m 4s ... 85
2000 CRI&P 5s cp ... 105	2000 P&R 1st 3d conv ... 40¾
5000 C&W I g m ... 118¾	5000 RW&O con ... 110
5000 CIStL&C 4s ... 100	10000 RW&O 1st ... 104
1000 CC&I 6s ... 105	5000 StLJ&C 1st ... 111¼
25000 D&RG 4s ... 77	2000 SPM&Mls ConT5s 101¾
6000 E T con gld 5s ... 104¾	5000 SA&AP 1st 6s 1886 86
15000 Ill Cen 4s 1952 ... 101	2000 SoCar inc ... 9
4000 L&N g m 5s ... 113¾	27000 TC&R 6s—BD 1st.
5000 LNA&C cn 103¼@103¾	... 96¾@96
15000 L StL&T 1st 103¾@101	17000 TC&R 6s—T D 1st
5000 Mex Cen con 4s ...	... 95¾@98¾
... 70¾@70¾	4000 T P 1st 5s ... 90⅜@90¾
3000 M&StList-SMD ... 114¾	3000 Tex P 2d ... 38¾
12000 MK&T bd rights ¾@¾	10000 TP&W 4s ... 76
9000 MK&T gn 6s ... 73@73¾	1000 UtahSo gm ... 113
10000 M&O g m ... 58¾	7000 WabRR 1st ... 103
5000 NYO&W con 5s ... 98	5000 WS gtd 4s ... 104¾
6000 N Mo 1st ... 114	13000 WisCenCinc 66¾@67
5000 NPa 1st cp ... 114¾	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 15.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	5,200	30¾	31½	30⅝	31¼
C., B. & Q	1,750	106⅜	106⅜	105½	106¼
Union Pacific	1,200	66⅞	67	66¾	66⅞
Sugar Trust	11,000	52¾	55	52¾	55
Mex. Cent	500	17½	17½	17½	17¾
Thom'son Houston	315	51½	52	51½	52
Santa Fe	900	145	145	142½	142½
Pullman	20	192	192	191¾	191¾
Bell Telephone	23	209	209	208½	208½
Wis. Cent	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
C., B. & N	150	40¾	40¾	40	40
Fort Wayne	42	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾

Bond sales and quotations:

7000 Mex C 4s ... 69¾@ 70	10000 Wis C inc ... 65¼@ 65¾
2000 Atch 4s ... 82¾	3000 Mex C deb 10s ... 101
41000 Atch inc ... 50¼@ 50¾	1000 Boston Gas 2d ... 77

Loans at the clearing-house today were firmer at 1½@2 per cent. The street rate for money was comparatively steady at 3½ to 5 per cent for call loans and 4½ to 6½ per cent for time paper.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 15.—The market closed firm. Pennsylvania, 53¾@53⅞; Reading, 18 1-16@18¼; Lehigh Valley, 53½@53⅝; Reading gen 4s, 85¼ bid; Reading 1st preferred, 69¼@69¾; Reading 2d preferred, 48¾@49; Reading 3d preferred, 40¾@42.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Consols closed at 97 5-16 for money and 97 11-16 for the account.

U. S. bonds, 4s, 129; do 4½s, 107; Canadian Pacific, 73¾; Erie, 26¾; Erie seconds, 103¾; Mexican ordinary, 36; St. Paul common, 70¾; New York Central, 109¾ ex div; Pennsylvania, 55¼; Reading, 19¾; Mexican Central new 4s, 71¾.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £44,000. Bar silver, 44⅝d per oz.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Three per cent rentes, 88f 62½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Alice, $1.10; Caledonia B. H., $1.45; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.10; Deadwood Ter., $1.45; El Cristo, $1.40; Hale & Norcross, $2.10; Home Stake, $8.00; Horn Silver, $2.10; Mexican, $2.00; North Belle Isle, $1.00.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were tame yesterday, there being much less doing, and the feeling averaged easier, though there was no severe decline. The weather was less clear in this city, and some folks expected the cold wave in the Northwest to work along this way, increasing the movement of some articles of produce unless it should develop into a blizzard or a snow blockade.

The way in which commercial "facts" and reasons therefor are sometimes guessed at was amusingly illustrated yesterday. The pork ticker did not work and the hands were set to zero, as usual in such cases. It was reported outside that May pork was strong at $10.00, and for the reason that the shorts had oversold themselves Tuesday. And all the while the actual market for May pork was about $9.90.

New York reported a good demand for cash wheat at higher prices in spite of the weakness here. This market has recently been weak as compared with most of the others in this country and averaged a downward tendency, while Liverpool has been advancing. Evidently wheat in Chicago is under the ban of short selling.

The souring of meat, referred in this column yesterday, is most marked further South, as may be expected, when the known cause is the warm weather of the winter season thus far. In this city the mischief has been kept at a minimum, thanks to the liberal use of ice, either natural or artificial. At some country points much loss was incurred because of scarcity of ice. But the great trouble seems to have occurred in the Southern States, away from the packing points proper. The hogs thus far killed by the farmers in that section are reported to have all turned sour, and the mischief is so general that they say the killing of hogs has ceased and the remaining animals are turned out to grass, it not being thought worth while to feed them with corn. The consequence of all this must be an immense increase in the Southern demand for Northern meats, and probably it has already set in, though the trade in this city is not disposed to be communicative on the subject.

Minneapolis millers were reported to be free buyers of wheat futures in New York. This lends support to telegraphic advices to Dunham to the effect that there is no truth in the report about the millers around the Falls of St. Anthony having notified their men of a resolve to shut down. Some of the mills are stopped for lack of water, and others are stopped while interior improvements are being made, though slack business is assigned as a partial cause for the choice of the present as a good time to make the changes.

Gabain received an inquiry for price on 10,000 sacks of flour, understood to be for the Government of Portugal. It was rumored to be an actual order, putting to shame the folks who are grumbling that there is no business in flour, but this proved to be a mistake. It is said by men in the trade that there is really no money in making flour at present prices for either the Eastern or the foreign market. The price of wheat should be not far from 5c per bu less than now to give a fair profit on flour sold at current quotations.

A Chicago operator sold 5 boat-loads of New York No. 2 red wheat in that market at only 2½c below the current price for May, and the other day sold 5 loads at only 2c discount.

Freight room was taken here for 80,000 bu wheat by lake to Buffalo, on the opening of navigation, and the quantity was rumored to be 200,000 bu.

New York reports 40,000 bu wheat taken for export.

The exports of provisions last week from the four Atlantic ports were 29,266,000 lbs, being nearly twice as much as the 15,870,400 lbs exported the corresponding week last year.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was quiet, with only a local business, and the market was nominally unchanged.

Wheat was quiet and again sagged, though Liverpool was called firm by public cables and steady by private advices. The reported poor outlook for the flour trade in Minneapolis was the chief cause of the depression here. It invited free selling by Cudahy through Boyden, Brosseau, and Steever, and also by St. Louis through other houses, which was accompanied by a little further letting go on the part of minor local longs. Baldwin, Hutchinson, Schwartz, and Baxter were the principal buyers till towards noon, when Hutchinson tured seller, Pardridge sold, and Cottril bought moderately. The market steadied on the discovery that some large orders were in hand here to buy for May on the under side of 81½c. May opened a shade easier at 81¾c, declined to 81⅜c, reacted a trifle, and closed at 81⅝c bid, with this month at 76¾c and July at 79½c bid. February sold at 77½c. Car-lots of regular No. 2 were nominal at 76⅞@76⅞c. Free on board lots of No. 4 red winter sold at 48@60c, No. 3 do at 72½@75c, and No. 3 spring at 65@72½c. Total cash sales 66 cars.

Corn was tame and again lower. The receipts of the day were not large, and only 10 per cent passed into the contract grades. But the quantity was more than expected, and the heaviness in wheat affected corn futures by sympathy, making the demand nearly the lightest of the season. The trading was mostly for May. Samuels buying 100,000 bu. It opened unchanged at 31⅝c, declined to 31⅜c, and closed at the inside bid, with this month ¼c lower, at 28¾c, and February only ⅛c lower, at 29⅛c bid. March sold at 30⅛@30¼c, and July at 32¼@32⅜c. Samples were firm. In store and to go there sold at 28⅞@29c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, and 26@26¼c for No. 3. Sample sales were at 25½@26c for No. 4 mixed and 26¾@27½c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow. Total cash sales, 181 cars and 15,000 bu.

Oats were quiet, with rather small sample offerings in good request and fully steady, while the speculative market was dull and neglected, tending to further weakness. A moderate business was recorded in May at a recent range of 22⅛@22¼c, while near futures and No. 2 to go to store were offered ⅛@¼c below a previous quotation without attracting buyers. This month was nominally 20⅛c with February salable at 20c. Free on board lots sold at 21@21¼c for No. 3 mixed, 21¾@22c for do white, 21¾c for No. 2, and 22¼@22½c for No. 2 white. Total cash sales, 117 cars. No. 2 regular was nominally 20c and No. 2 white for May ruled easy at 28¾@28¾c.

Rye remained in the stationary position outlined for some days past, with a light speculative demand and a fair inquiry for the small cash offerings on shipping account. May was nominally easy at 48¾c, with no business recorded, while January sold at 44¾c, or a recent quotation. No. 2 regular was steady at 44¾c, and samples sold at 45@45¾c, with No. 3 at 33@41½c, the inside buying poor and musty cars. Total cash sales 21 cars.

In barley the posted receipts showed a big falling off, with only 36 cars inspected in. Actual offerings included some carried-over lots, and with dealers receiving more or less previously purchased to arrive the demand for spot barley was tame and the feeling easy. Free on board lots sold at 24@29c for No. 4 and 25@45c for No. 3. Total cash sales 39 cars. No. 2 was nominally 58c.

Provisions were tame and easier in sympathy with hogs, the supply of which at the six points was nearly one-third larger than for the corresponding day last year. Cudahy was a free seller of lard and ribs and Norton-Worthington sold 2,000 brls pork. They subsequently offered 3,000 brls more, but withdrew. Pork for May opened unchanged at $9.90, declined to $9.87½, and closed at the range, with February 5c lower, at $9.50. March sold at $9.65, and this month was held at $9.45. Lard was steady at $6.05@6.07½, closing at the inside bid, with February at 20c discount and March at 15c discount. Ribs sold at 5c lower, at $4.87½ for May, and closed at that bid, with February at 20c discount, and part cured lots quoted at $4.62½@4.75, according to weight and time in salt. Cash sales included 900 tcs lard at $5.77½@5.82½, 125,000 lbs green hams, 16 lbs, at 7¾@7¼c, and 100,000 lbs short ribs at $4.65@4.67½.

Millstuffs were in better demand and generally firmer. Bran sold at $7.50@8.00 and middlings at $8.00@10.25.

Flaxseed was quiet owing to the meager character of the offerings, but firm in tone, with No. 1 on track selling readily at a former point of $1.35. Receipts were 13 cars; shipments 16,586 bu. Futures continued inactive, with no apparent desire to sell; at the same time there were buyers of May at $1.40¾. Timothy seed was not essentially changed. The shipping demand on Eastern account continued slack, hence local dealers were rather indifferent, yet with the moderate supply on sale a steady tone was continued, with sales of poor to nearly prime at $1.00@1.24. January sold sparingly at $1.27. Speculative interest was not great, with $1.30 the best bid for March. Clover seed was firm, with trading in cash lots at $3.15@3.47½ for fair to good. Futures were not named.

In the wholesale markets for street produce nothing especially new was developed, with a good demand present for poultry in merchantable condition, chiefly for shipping account. The market was burdened with more or less held-over stock, which was not really attractive, hence sales covered a wide range. Eggs were plentiful and low in price. Dealers in fruit-house eggs have not been favored with particularly satisfactory business this season; last spring the coolers were filled up with eggs that cost more than is usually paid for this purpose, and during the present winter prices have been so low, with the possible exception of a few days last month, that there has been little or no margin of profit in the disposition of this ice-house stock. Dairy products were quiet yesterday, with cheese held with considerable confidence, although the demand was not urgent.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	Range y'sterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
January	$ 77	$ 76⅞@ 76¾	$ 76¾
May	81¾	81⅜@ 81¾	81⅝
CORN.			
January	$ 29	$ 28¾@ 28¾	$ 28¾
February	29¼	29⅛@ 29¼	29⅛
May	31⅝	31⅜@ 31⅝	31⅜
OATS.			
January	$ 20¼	$ 20⅛@	$ 20⅛
May	22¼	22⅛@ 22¼	22⅛
MESS PORK.			
January	$ 9.50	$ .....@	$ 9.45
May	9.90	9.87½@ 9.90	9.87½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
January	$ 5.80	$ 5.80 @ 5.82½	$ 5.80
May	6.05	6.05 @ 6.07½	6.05
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$ 4.70	$ 4.65 @ 4.70	$ 4.65
May	4.92½	4.87½@ 4.90	4.87½

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	January.	February.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 95¾	$	$ 1.00
No. 2 corn	33¾	34⅜	36¾
No. 2 oats	24⅜		27⅞
Mess pork		12.77½	13.12½
Lard	6.95	7.00	7.17½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Tuesday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	....	6	5	11
Spring wheat	12	6	16	34
Corn	22	173	15	210
Oats	44	53	....	97
Rye	21	2	....	23
Barley	....	26	10	36
Total	99	266	46	411

Inspected out: 25,082 bu wheat, 3,284 bu corn, 459 bu rye, and 11,582 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 50 cars of wheat, 194 cars corn, 125 cars oats, and 34,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1890.	RECEIPTS. 1889.	SHIPMENTS. 1890.	SHIPMENTS. 1889.
Flour, brls	22,175	12,875	19,780	7,794
Wheat, bu	30,653	18,068	13,241	8,211
Corn, bu	282,576	181,257	352,341	86,954
Oats, bu	177,085	102,215	158,737	69,991
Rye, bu	15,681	7,272	12,120	5,316
Barley, bu	63,800	92,524	36,698	44,265
Grass seed, lbs	317,545	159,150	62,176	275,337
Flaxseed, lbs	8,070	9,895	6,742	10,043
Broom-corn, lbs	124,060	24,000	16,300	65,164
Cheese, lbs	85,815	32,759	73,540	102,825
Butter, lbs	358,895	177,351	265,902	267,738
Hides, lbs	368,190	471,580	508,150	978,309
Wool, lbs	280	101,654	34,494	59,949

The following are reported on passage to the United Kingdom:

	Jan. 11, 1890.	Jan. 4, 1890.	Jan. 12, 1889.
Wheat and flour, qrs	2,103,000	2,050,000	2,320,000
Corn, qrs	600,000	570,000	580,000

Also the following on passage to the Continent of Europe:

	Jan. 11, 1890.	Jan. 4, 1890.	Jan. 12, 1889.
Wheat, qrs	410,000	400,000	380,000
Corn, qrs	250,000	240,000	70,000

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Jan. 15.	RECEIPTS, BU. Jan. 14.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Jan. 15.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Jan. 14.
Western.				
Chicago	30,653	34,802	13,241	10,812
Milwaukee	20,670	18,655	....	1,050
St. Louis	16,000	28,100	4,000	6,350
Toledo	7,008	6,924	1,792	9,428
Detroit	8,775	11,180	4,620	8,246
Peoria	5,000	2,500	500	3,500
Minneapolis	106,100	128,700	34,220	27,300
Duluth	....	2,414	1,062	4,055
Total	194,801	228,088	59,435	65,396
Eastern.				
New York	16,500	5,500	30,324	....
Philadelphia	2,918	2,355	5,714	3,708
Baltimore	7,930	9,286	18,998	....
Total	27,348	17,141	55,036	3,708
Grand total	222,149	245,179	114,471	69,099
Same days 1889	133,447	130,563	61,138	103,571

T. F. Swan, Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange, reports that the stock of lumber the 1st inst. included 656,798,735 feet of lumber and timber and 483,992,250 shingles. Compared with the month previous this shows a decrease of 11,640,895 feet of lumber and an increase of 8,767,500 shingles. The total receipts for the year just closed are placed at 1,880,227,000 feet of lumber and 639,874,000 shingles. These figures, compared with those of 1888, indicate an increase of 15,350,000 shingles and a decrease of 81,843,000 feet of lumber.

Lake freights attracted mild interest, with a few charters again reported on the basis of 4c for wheat to Buffalo, including storage until the opening of navigation. Total capacity taken, 200,000 bu.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—This market showed no improvement, with a moderate inquiry for the best grades, leaving the common and inferior lots to accumulate. Prices were practically unchanged, though no degree of firmness was noticeable. Quotations follow: Choice Western creamery, 25@26c per lb; Elgin district or fancy, 26½@27c; fair to good, 21@24½c; good to fine dairies, 18@21c; rolls, 9@11c; packing stock, 7@9c.

CHEESE—The inquiry was largely for late-made flats and Young Americas, which were wanted for home orders, while the export movement was not great. The feeling was steady all around and prices are repeated: Full cream autumn made cheddars, 9½c per lb; do twins, 9¾@10c; Young Americas, 10½@10¾c; 1-lb skims, 8@8¾c; low grades, 4½@7c; Swiss No. 1, 10@10½c; brick, full cream, 9@9½c.

COOPERAGE—There was a fair inquiry and general steadiness ruled. Sales were reported of 4 cars lard tierces at $1.35.

EGGS—As a result of the low prices ruling a better consumptive demand is noted, with fresh eggs selling in a wholesale way at 13@14c per doz. Stored lots were dull and uncertain.

GAME—Receipts were moderate, and when choice the offerings of ducks, prairie chickens, and quail met with ready sale at the quotations. Rabbits were dull and easy. Mallard ducks, $3.50@4.00 per doz; teal, $2.00@2.25; small do, $1.50@1.75; partridges, $3.50@4.00; plover, $1.00@1.25; prairie chickens, $4.50@5.00; quail, $1.40@1.75; jacksnipe, $1.00@1.25; venison saddles, 7½@8½c per lb; rabbits, 50@65c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples sold at a wide range, with strictly fine stock held at firm figures, while concessions were offered on such lots as showed the ill effects of the soft weather. Other fruits were in the usual favor. Quotations: Apples—Good to choice Northern spy, Baldwins, and greenings, $2.25@2.75 per brl in car-lots; common varieties, $1.75@2.25; fine to fancy eating apples, ex-store, $3.25@4.00; bell and cherry cranberries, $8.50@8.75 per brl; bugles, $9.50@9.75; Florida oranges, $2.75@3.50 per box; Messina lemons, $3.00@3.50.

HAY—About the only real demand was for desirable timothy, with prairie in large supply and dull, though not quotably lower. Sales were: On track—2 cars No. 1 timothy at $9.00@9.50; 33 cars upland prairie at $4.00@8.50. Receipts, 1,263 tons; shipments, 108 tons.

HIDES—No change occurred and former prices are repeated: Green salted, 4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3@3½c; No. 1 calf, 4½@5c; No. 2 do, 3½c; deacons, 25c each; dry flints, 18 lbs and upward, 9@10c; do light hides, 6@7c; dry salted, 5@6c.

POTATOES—Desirable lots were held at firm figures, with common rather dull but steady. Choice to fancy Wisconsin Burbanks, 40@43c per bu on track; Beauty of Hebron, 38@41c; rose, 35@38c; Minnesota and Iowa stock 2@3c discount from the above; mixed lots, 25@30c.

POULTRY—The light arrivals of finely dressed fowls were in excellent request at firm prices, with shippers the chief buyers. Poor and common lots were dull at irregular quotations: Dressed poultry—Good to choice chickens, 7@8½c per lb; good to fancy dry-picked turkeys, 11@12c; ducks, 9½@10½c; geese, 7½@8½c; live fowls salable at 1@2c discount.

VEGETABLES—A fair business was recorded, with prices usually steady. Small consignments of asparagus were noted, but no regular market was established. Quotations are repeated: Beets 75c@$1.00 per brl; cabbages, $4.00@6.00 per 100; celery, 20@30c per doz; onions, $1.75@2.00 per brl; turnips, 75c@$1.00 per brl; rutabagas, 25@28c per bu; cucumbers, $1.25@2.00 per doz; lettuce, $3.25@4.75 per brl; radishes, 25@30c per doz; spinach, 40@60c per box.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.02.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Jan. 13	22,064	284	27,380	8,126
Tuesday, Jan. 14	10,021	302	25,820	6,214
Wednesday, Jan. 15	15,000	300	34,000	7,000
Total	64,085	886	87,200	21,369
Last week	39,999	729	105,607	18,647
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 13	3,850	260	5,561	3,820
Tuesday, Jan. 14	4,901	5	4,392	1,289
Wednesday, Jan. 15	6,000		4,600	2,000
Total	14,751	265	14,553	7,109
Last week	15,156	183	16,420	6,023

Today's (Thursday's) receipts are estimated at 32,000 hogs, 16,000 cattle, and 7,000 sheep, against 31,586 hogs, 12,352 cattle, and 4,783 sheep one week ago, and 16,084 hogs, 11,097 cattle, and 3,687 sheep one year ago.

Native beef cattle averaging 1,200 to 1,600 lbs closed yesterday about the same as one year ago. Hogs closed about $1.25 lower than a year ago and $1.50@1.75 lower than two years ago.

The Alton has given notice that in ten days the rates from Kansas City to Chicago will be 12½c on cattle and 27½c on dressed beef.

The following named gentlemen were elected directors for the Chicago Stock-Yards and Transit company for the ensuing year: N. Thayer, Boston, Mass.; J. N. McCullough, Pittsburg, Pa.; John Newell, Chicago; John B. Sherman, Chicago; Marvin Hughitt, Chicago; J. C. McMullin, Chicago; R. R. Cable, Chicago; H. B. Stone, Chicago; Stuyvesant Fish, Chicago.

Receipts of hogs for the first half of the week aggregated 87,200, against 103,607 the first half of last week, and 89,701 the corresponding period last year.

Receipts at Omaha last week aggregated 12,018 cattle, 22,721 hogs, and 2,828 sheep. Swift bought 5,059 cattle, 2,148 hogs, and 198 sheep there during the week; Armour 1,756 cattle, 9,895 hogs, and 176 sheep; and Underwood 7,769 hogs.

CATTLE—Receipts of cattle for the first half of the week reached almost 50,000, against less than 40,000 the first half of last week. Yesterday's receipts were quite large, but the proportion of "good" cattle was again comparatively small. The choice to fancy cattle—worth $4.60@5.25—sold at former quotations, but the poor to good cattle declined 5@10c. Native butcher stock declined about that much and stock cattle ruled fully 10c lower. Trade was active, but at the close some cattle remained unsold. Five loads of Polled Angus steers and heifers averaging 1,400 lbs sold to a New York butcher at $5.25, and a load of 1,507-lb short-horns at the same price. The next highest price was $5.07½ for two loads of 1,630-lb steers. Five loads, averaging 1,411 and 1,525 lbs, sold at $5.00; some 1,638-lb steers sold at $4.90; the next highest was $4.65 for 1,641-lb steers. All the cattle above $4.50 went to outside buyers. Exporters bought a good many at $4.15@4.60. Shippers bought largely at $3.85@4.25, and dressed beef men principally at $3.40@4.00. Steers averaging 1,100 lbs sold as low as $2.90. Native cows sold principally at $2.00@2.40. Two loads of Texas calves, averaging 280@315 lbs, sold at $2.75. Texas steers sold at $2.50@3.10, and Texas cows and stags at $2.00. Stock cattle principally at $2.40@2.75. Revised quotations are as follows:

Extra beeves	$5.05@5.25
Choice to fancy, 1,400@1,600 lbs	4.25@5.00
Fair to good, 1,000@1,350 lbs	3.30@4.25
Common steers	2.80@3.15
Fancy cows and heifers	2.60@2.90
Poor to choice cows, 850@1,000 lbs	1.30@2.50
Poor to choice bulls, 900@1,800 lbs	1.25@3.35
Stockers and feeders	2.15@3.05

HOGS—Yesterday's hog market was weak at 5@10c decline from Tuesday's highest quotations, or 5c lower than average prices of that day. The market was decidedly weak at the start, but finished comparatively steady. Packers bought freely, and at the close only 4,000 remained unsold. Heavy, mixed, and light grades sold at $3.55@3.80, chiefly at $3.65@3.72½. Over 1,100 "singeing" pigs averaging 16 lbs sold to a local packer at $3.80. The quality of the offering was good, but the proportion of 300 to 400 lb hogs was comparatively small.

SHEEP—An active local and outside demand prevailed for sheep and lambs and values ruled firm. Native sheep averaging 75@118 lbs sold at $5.40@5.50. Lambs averaging 60@93 lbs sold at $5.00@6.35. Western sheep averaging 98@130 lbs sold at $5.05@5.25.

OTHER MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—BEEVES—Receipts, 49 car-loads for the market, 32 carloads for home trade slaughterers direct, and 9 car-loads for exportation alive; fair to prime steers are in demand and steady; inferior and common dragged and closed weak and lower; extremes for native steers, $3.80@5.10 per 100 lbs; for bulls and dry cows, $2.10@3.00. Exports today, 2,120 qrs of beef and 30 sheep. Today's cable advices from London and Liverpool quote American steers in better demand at 10¼@12½c per lb for the dressed weight, sinking the offal, and American refrigerator beef at scant 8½c per lb. Calves—Receipts, 600; firm and all sold, including veals at 6@8c per lb; grassers at 2¾@3½c, and Western calves at 3¼@4c.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000; firmer, and the pens were cleared at 4½@6¼c per lb for sheep and at 6@7½c per lb for lambs, with one car-load of extra lambs, sold at $7.70 per 100 lbs.

HOGS—Receipts, 12,600; quiet and firm for live hogs at $3.90@4.20 per 100 lbs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 500 head; market steady; good to fancy native steers, $4.30@4.80; fair to good do, $3.90@4.35; stockers and feeders, $1.90@2.90; range steers, $2.00@3.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,600 head; shipments, 300 head; market lower; fair to choice heavy, $3.55@3.65; packing grades, $3.45@3.60; light fair to best, $3.45@3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 400; market strong; fair to choice, $4.00@5.40; lambs, $5.25@6.50.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,600; extremely slow and at least 10c lower; prime 1,300 to 1,600 lb beeves, $3.80@4.50; good 1,000 to 1,300 lb, $3.00@3.80; fair to good cows, $1.80@2.00; good to choice cows, $2.00@3.00; feeders, $2.30@3.00; stockers, $2.20@2.50; bulls, $1.50@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,100; all sold; 2½c lower; $3.60@3.70; bulk, $3.62½@3.65.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 5,300; shipments, 2,900. Market 10@15c lower; natives, $3.00@4.50; cows, $1.75@2.60; stockers and feeders, $2.40@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,600; shipments, none. Market 5@7½c lower; all grades, $3.52½@3.65; bulk, $3.60@3.62½.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 1,100. Market steady; good to choice muttons, $3.50@5.40; stockers and feeders, $3.00@3.40.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 300; shipments, 50; market unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,700; market 2½c lower. Light, $3.50@3.60; mixed, $3.40@3.52½.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.—PROVISIONS.—Closing—Pork—Holders offer moderately; prime mess Eastern, 54s 6d, dull; do Western, 45s, dull. Lard—Holders offer spot fairly and futures sparingly; February and March, 32s 3d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Holders offer sparingly; new No. 2 winter, 7s ½d, dull; do spring, 7s 5d, firm. Flour—Holders offer moderately at 10s 3d, steady. Corn—Holders offer spot moderately and futures freely; spot, 4s 3d, steady; January, 4s ¼d, steady; February, 3s 11d, steady; March, 3s 10d, dull.

COTTON—Easy; middling, 5⅝d. Sales, 10,000 bales, of which 1,500 were for speculation and export, and included 5,200 American.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[Special.]—COTTON—There was an early decline of 2 to 3 points. That was followed by a recovery of the loss and an advance of 2 to 5 points, February and March being the leaders in the trading and showing the most firmness. The final prices were 3 to 4 points higher for the day. Spot cotton was firm and unchanged, with the middling uplands 10 7-16c. Sales of 184 bales for consumption. The receipts at the ports today were 24,177 bales, against 15,026 this day last week and 18,317 last year. The close was firm after sales of 83,700 bales. These were closing prices: January, 10.36@10.37c; February, 10.40@10.41c; March, 10.48@10.49c; April, 10.55c; May, 10.60@10.61c; June, 10.65@10.66c. Buyers today were Henry Hentz & Co., Ralli Bros., Hubbard, Price & Co., and the South. Inman, Swann & Co. sold to some extent. The selling in the main was scattered, and considerable of the buying, it is understood, was for short account. Liverpool seemed to be doing little or nothing. The early decline was due to the drop in Liverpool, and the rally was on buying by people who sold heavily yesterday.

COFFEE—Opened 5@15 points lower and closed barely steady at this decline after a very small business. The receipts at Rio were 10,000 bags and at Santos 8,000 bags. Havre was ¼f lower. Hamburg was ¼ pfennig lower for January. Rio here on the spot was dull and easier at 17½c for No. 7. Of mild, sales of 1,200 bags Maracaibo and 750 mats interior on private terms. The sales of Rio options were only 15,000 bags at these prices: January, 15.85@15.90c; February, 15.85@15.90c; March, 15.90@15.95c; April, 15.90@15.95c; May, 15.90@15.95c; June, 15.90@16.00c; July, 15.95@16.00. The trading was confined to a corporal's guard. There were few or no outside orders. The receipts at Rio and Santos showed a noteworthy increase. It is argued by some that there is little doubt that the receipts for the remainder of the season will exceed 600,000 bags. It is held, moreover, by some that the present Brazilian crop is likely to exceed 4,500,000 bags, counting Aguas coffee, samples of which were exhibited today. Some of these Aguas samples were of good quality. Some of the low crop estimates recently made, it is stated, make no allowance for Aguas coffee.

WHEAT—Was ¼c higher for near options, and ½@⅛c for distant months. Clearances, 30,325 bu. Cash sales, 8,000 bu; choice red for milling at private terms. No. 2 red in elevator was quoted at 86¼@86⅜c. Option sales, 2,664,000 bu. January, 86⅛@86⅜c; February, 87@87¼c; March, 88⅛@88 5-16c; April, 88⅝c.

CORN—Was without marked change; clearances, 44,863 bu; cash sales, 210,000 bu. No. 2 mixed, 38@38 1-16c in elevator and 39⅛@39⅜c first half of January delivered; old do, 40⅛c afloat; steamer mixed, 37¼@37⅝c in elevator and 38⅛@38¼c for next week; steamer yellow, 38½c in elevator. Option sales, 1,400,000 bu.

OATS—Were lower and moderately active; cash sales 75,000 bu at 29@29¼c for No. 2 mixed, 32c for No. 1 white, 29¾@30c for No. 2 white. Option sales 430,000 bu.

BUTTER—26@28½c.

CHEESE—10¼@10¾c.

EGGS—11@16½c.

SUGAR—Raw was quiet but firm; fair refining, 5¼c; 96° test centrifugal, 5 9-16@5 ⅝c; do cost and freight sail, 3¾c; do steamer, 3 5-32@3¼c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 20,418 pkgs; exports, 14,894 brls and 11,769 sacks; quiet in city mills. Sales, 21,350 brls.

DRY GOODS—Dress goods and cotton specialties receive the principal attention at present, but there is a steady movement of staples. There was no new feature or incident affecting the market, which continues steady and of a still promising outlook.

PETROLEUM—Opened steady at $1.04¾, and after yielding slightly in first sales became strong and advanced to 104¾. The close was firm at 104⅝. Stock Exchange, opening, $1.04¾; highest, $1.04⅞; lowest, $1.04⅜; closing, $1.04⅞. Consolidated Exchange, opening, $1.04¾; highest, $1.05¼; lowest, $1.04⅜; closing, $1.05. Total sales, 213,000 brls.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Quiet; Western extra creamery, 24@25c, fancy well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 14@23c; extra imitation creamery, 18c; others, 13@17c; factory, choice, 13@14c; others, 10@12c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 26@27c; extra firsts, 23@24c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 13@21c; low grades, 10@11c.

CHEESE—Northern, choice, 10¼@11c; Western, 10@10½c; lower grades as to quality; sage, 11½@12c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 19@21c; fancy near-by stock higher; firsts, 16@18c; Western, 17@18c; Michigan choice, 17@18c; Canadians, 17@18c; Southerns, 17@18c.

CORN—High mixed, nominal; steamer yellow, 41@41½c; steamer, 41c; good no grade, 35@38c.

OATS—Fancy, 35@36c; clipped, 33@35c; No. 2 white, 33@33c for track and elevator lots; No. 3 white, 31@31½c for track lots; low grades, 30@31c.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—GRAIN—There was a little more done in wheat today, but still business was dull. The trading was all in May and at ¼c below yesterday's prices. There was a little demand for cash wheat, but it was mainly confined to "on track" stuff. Close No. 1 hard nominal 79c, and fresh receipts, 80c; No. 1 Northern regular, 76c; fresh, 77c; No. 2 Northern, 73c bid. January closed at 79c for No. 1 hard and 76c for No. 1 Northern; May opened ¼c lower at 84¼c, held steady all day and closed 84¼c bid, 84¾c asked; May No. 1 Northern sold and closed at 81½c. Cars on track—Oats 3.

RECEIPTS—None.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,062 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 15.—WHEAT—Local receipts for the day were 184 cars with 59 shipped out. Outside parties were rather free buyers of No. 1 Northern early in the session with a fair demand from local millers later in the day. Grades under No. 1 Northern did not seem to be moving well. The prices obtained for the different varieties were about in the same range as those of yesterday. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, January and February, 79c; May, 83c; on track, 79¼c; No. 1 Northern, January and February, 77c; May, 80¾@80⅞c; on track, 77¼@78c; No. 2 Northern, January, 73½c.

FLOUR—The Northwestern Miller today says: "The output of flour was again increased last week, being 143,710 brls, averaging 23,951 brls daily, against 138,780 brls the week before, and 88,050 for the corresponding time in 1889. The amount of the manufacture will be smaller the present week. Four of the mills which are usually found in the operative list are temporarily down, thus cutting off about 5,000. This curtailment is directly traceable to the dullness of the flour market and a further reduction is probable if the demand does not improve. The current output considerably exceeds the sales of flour, and about everybody is storing some, though mostly in the East. Local millers are beginning to recognize the importance of having distributing depots in the East to facilitate quick delivery, and these accumulations are in the main for that purpose. There were some sales for a few days preceding Saturday, but since this demand has largely fallen off. Pillsbury & Co. today reported the sale of 5,000 brls patents for Glasgow at 31s 6d, and other orders of moderate proportions, though this was the most favorable report given. The export trade is still very light, and some of that flour going abroad is being consigned. Prices of flour are kept at about the old standard. The direct exports for the week were 55,110 brls, against 63,180 the preceding week. London quotations for 280 lbs c. i. f. are: Patents, 31s to 31s 9d; bakers', 23s to 24s; low grades, 11s 6d to 14s.

"There were 940,955 bu wheat received for the week ending Jan. 14. Shipments were: Wheat, 172,730 bu; flour, 130,621 brls; millstuffs, 5,089 tons. There were 2,385 bu of wheat in private houses at Minneapolis Monday, a decrease of 100,000 bu over the week before. This makes the stocks at three leading points as follows: Minneapolis (public houses), 7,622,186; (private houses), 2,395,000; St. Paul, 345,000; Duluth, 4,460,992; total, 14,823,178; previous week, 14,976,283."

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—Options firm and higher; desirable milling grades scarce and firm, with fair demand; fair to good milling wheat, 78@85c; prime to choice do, 88@92c; choice ungraded in grain depot, 90c; No. 2 red, January, 81@81¾c; February, 82¼@82¾c; March, 83¾@83¾c; April, 84½@85c. Corn—Options firm; car lots dull; No. 4 mixed, in grain depot, 25c; do on track, 28c; old No. 2 high mixed in Twentieth street elevator, 37¼c; No. 2 mixed, January, 36¾@36¾c; February, 36¾@36¾c; March, 37@37¼c; April, 37¼@38c. Oats—Car lots dull; weaker; No. 3 white, 25c; No. 2 white, 28¼c and two cars do, at 28¾c; do on track, 29c; futures dull and weak; No. 2 white, January, 28¼@28¾c; February, 28¼@28¾c; March, 28¼@29¼c; April, 29@29½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,900 bu; corn, 43,700 bu; oats, 12,150 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,700 bu; corn, 106,200 bu; oats, 9,250 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—Lower, trading slow, and the close below yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 71¾c; March closed at 79c bid; May, 80⅜@80⅞c bid; June, 79⅞c bid; July, 77@77½c bid. Corn irregular; No. 2 mixed, cash, 25c; February closed at 26c bid; March, 26¾@27c asked; May, 28@28½c asked. Oats higher and firm; No. 2 cash, 20½c; May, 21¾c bid at the close. Rye firm; 41@41½c bid.

PROVISIONS—Steady; pork, $9.87½@10.00. Lard—Prime steam, $5.65; boxed meats firm.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 196,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, 563,000 bu; oats, 30,000 bu.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western easy; No. 2 winter red, spot and January, 80¾@80⅞c; February, 81⅛@81⅜c; March, 83¼@83¾c; May, 85¼@85¾c. Corn—Western firm; mixed, spot and January, 37¼@37½c; February, 37¼@37½c; March, 37¼@37½c; April, 38¼@38½c; May, 38¾@39c; steamer, 34½@34¾c. Oats steady; Western white, 29½@31c; do mixed, 27½@28½c; No. 2 white, 30@30½c.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 113,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 141,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; lower; cash, 80¼c; February, 81c; March, 82¼c; May, 84¾c. Corn dull; firm; cash, 30½c; May, 33c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 25c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull; steady; cash, $3.50; January, $3.45; March, $3.52½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 7,008 bu; corn, 48,452 bu; clover-seed, 441 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,781 bu; corn, 21,700 bu; clover-seed, 789 bags.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard quiet at 91c; No. 1 Northern, 88½c; winter wheat No. 2 red, 84½c. Corn—No. 2 in store, 34c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 15.—GRAIN—Corn steady and firm; new high mixed, 27c; new mixed, 27c; new rejected, 25c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 white, 21¼@22¼c; No. 3 white, 20¾@21¼c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.03; spirits, $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 60,400 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 74,250 bu; oats, 36,750 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 15.—TURPENTINE—Spirits quiet at 41½c.

LOCAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Record of Yesterday's Transfers of Chicago and Suburban Property.

The following transfers of city real estate for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Wednesday, Jan. 15:

The premises No. 420 North Normal Park way, dated Oct. 11, 1889 (Ferris & McEwen to C. P. Cory)	$ 4,500
Evanston av, near Ardmore, w f, 50x220 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1889 (J. A. McDowell to H. A. Payne)	1,800
Tremont st, bet Stewart av and Wright st, s f, 125x121 7-10 ft, also n f, 200x111 ft, dated Dec. 2, 1889 (G. J. and S. F. Morey to F. B. Clarke)	8,000
Wharton av, 491 ft s of Sixty-third st, e f, 50x132 ft, dated Dec. 4, 1889 (King & Rumsey to Foss & Brooks)	2,500
Goodwin st, 109 ft s of Hollywood av, e f, 50x150 ft, dated Dec. 27, 1889 (M. E. McDowell to H. A. Wheeler)	10,000
Vernon av, 316 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x132 ft, dated Jan. 13 (J. H. Gibson to Peter Wolf)	3,450
Justine st, 99 ft n of Fiftieth, e f, 25x121 ft, dated Dec. 26, 1889 (D. Schumacher to J. Rokaski)	2,100
Rhodes av, 364 ft s of Sixtieth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 7 (J. J. Mitchell to E. C. Herron)	1,250
Center av, 48 ft s of Nineteenth st, e f, 48x125 ft, dated Jan. 14 (V. and A. Vyduna to J. and A. Denemark)	6,000
South Park av, s w cor of Eighty-ninth st, 10 acres, dated Jan. 14 (James A. Murphy to Fishell & Worthington)	12,500
Lincoln st, s w cor of Eighty-second st, e f, 507x264 ft, dated Dec. 16, 1889 (Baird & Rowland to William M. Baxter)	16,650
Fortieth court, 261 ft w of Wright st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 23, 1889 (D. and M. Lynch to James Duffy)	1,125
Fulton st, 170 ft e of Robey st, n f, 30x125 ft, dated Dec. 9, 1889 (M. J. and J. W. Sailer to M. W. Wobinson)	4,500
5 lots in Hayes' Kelvyn Grove add, dated July 2, 1888 (J. Carne Jr. to A. A. Adair)	1,920
Cottage Grove av, 222¼ ft n of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 41½ ft to alley, imp, dated Jan. 1 (J. Eddy to J. K. Mason)	30,000
Surf st, 50 ft e of Evanston av, n f, 100x216 ft, dated Dec. 4, 1889 (estate of M. E. Young to E. J. Lehmann)	11,500
The premises, No. 1312 Nellie av, dated Jan. 15 (Thomas Armstrong to E. M. Morrison)	2,758
W Nineteenth st, 73 ft w of Paulina, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 17, 1889 (E. Howard to V. Kesl)	1,200
Ashland av, 37⅞ ft n of Polk st, e f, 25x150 ft, dated Jan. 14 (S. B. Foster to George F. Featherstone)	6,775
Ninety-sixth st, n w cor of Goodspeed, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1889 (E. A. Cummings to E. Roles)	1,250
Sixty-ninth st, n w cor of Lincoln, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1889 (same to A. Lonergan)	1,250
Fifty-first st, 315 ft e of Oakley av, s f, 100x124 ft, imp, dated Jan. 15 (F. Kolefski to A. Frisko)	4,000
Lot on boul'd, bet Kedzie av and Mead st, s f, 146x150 ft, with 72x125 ft in same block, dated Jan. 11 (Van Schaack & Merrick to D. F. Anderson)	12,250
Lot on Calumet River, near Green Bay av, 180 ft to R. R., with a front of 480 ft, dated Oct. 18, 1889 (A. Langdon to E. L. Hedstrom)	80,000
Wentworth av, s w cor of Seventy-fifth st, e f, 509¾x261 ft, dated Dec. 10, 1889 (Charles Koester to W. T. Nash)	20,000
Cottage Grove av, 150 ft n of Seventy-third st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 26, 1889 (M. W. and C. S. Eastman to M. Florer)	2,750
Sheffield av, 100 ft s of Grace st, w f, 50x120 ft, dated Dec. 3, 1889 (C. Buckingham to J. P. Plummer)	3,250
Lot 25, Roth's sub., 5 ac. in s w ¼, Sec. 11, 38, 13, dated Jan. 7 (S. W. Roth to James Barry)	1,000
Troy st, n e cor of Huron, w f, 77x125 ft, dated Dec. 23, 1889 (E. A. Cummings to McLester & Easdale)	1,907
The premises No. 1258 Wellington st, dated Jan. 15 (R. Herse to Abraham)	5,000
Michigan av, 125 ft s of Forty-ninth st, e f, 25x160 ft, dated Jan. 3 (S. J. S. and C. C. Lewis to H. Regensburg)	8,125
Green st, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 15 (A. Johnson to E. Lauffer)	1,350
Haugan av, s of Nellie st, e f, 36x120 ft, dated Jan. 10 (T. C. Johnson et al. to Peterson & Johnson)	3,850
Cottage Grove av, near Fifty-third st, w f, undivided four-fifths of 124¼x228 ft, dated Feb. 23, 1889 (estate of William A. Gordon to S. E. R. Smith)	9,280
Yale st, 300 ft n of Seventy-second, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 7, 1889 (E. M. Condit to G. T. Robie)	3,000
Emerald av, n w cor of Seventy-second st, e f, 98x154¼ ft, dated Dec. 2, 1889 (S. P. Parmley to L. Sisco)	3,000
South Morgan st, 181 ft n of Maxwell, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 15 (J. and E. Laskowsky to M. A. King)	7,000
Spaulding av, n e cor of W. Fifteenth st, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1889 (J. Lorden to C. Lorden)	1,000
George av, 266 ft e of Sheffield, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 21, 1889 (J. H. Shurtleff to B. Shurtleff)	1,050
Drexel av, 400 ft s of Sixty-third st, e f, 50x132 ft, dated Jan. 11 (Bartlett & Sprague to H. J. Cassady)	3,610
Same property, dated Jan. 14 (H. J. Cassady to William G. Hibbard)	2,700
Drexel av, 250 ft s of Sixty-third st, e f, 50x132 ft, dated Jan. 1 (A. C. Bartlett to E. P. Mills)	4,500
Humboldt Blvd, 33 2-5 ft, s of Appenrade st, w f, 25x154 ft, dated Jan. 14 (E. M. Olson to William E. Williams)	3,000
N. Oakley av, bet Hirsch and Thompson sts, w f, 22x125 ft, dated Aug. 20, 1889 (W. H. Hubbard to J. Jensen)	8,950
N. Halsted st, 50 ft n of Fletcher, w f, 48x125 ft, dated Jan. 2 (L. P. Van Wagenan to F. D. Porter)	3,000
Dania av, 43½ ft n of Wabansia av, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 12, 1888 (P. Jaeger to J. Pankonin)	1,575
Same property, dated Jan. 13 (J. Pankonin to A. Hoffmann)	1,700
Sixty-third court, 229 ft e of Halsted st, n f, 33x75 ft, dated Jan. 15 (H. N. Van Deusen to M. Allen)	3,000
Coblenz av, 236 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 24x100 ft, imp, dated Jan. 14 (A. Gasch to J. Radke)	1,200

OUTSIDE SALE.

W ½, s w ¼ sec 25 and n e ¼ of s e ¼ sec 26, 38, 12, dated Jan. 15 (J. J. Healy to E. A. Lyon)	$3,000

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Carpenter st, s w cor of Sixtieth, all of blk 12, by E. A. Cummings.

Stony Island av, n w cor of Seventy-second st, 112x165 ft, by F. C. Schmidt.

W. Ohio st, s w cor of Kedzie av, 265½x96 ft, by D. F. Anderson.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

Peter Lorengen, two-story store and flats, 25x70 feet, No. 83 Thomas street, to cost $5,000.

Anton Avarc, two-story flats, 20x60 feet, No. 1019 Van Horn street, to cost $2,800.

Carl Fisher, cottage, 20x32 feet, Ballow, near Armitage avenue, to cost $1,000.

R. Reynertson, one-story store, 21x34 feet, No. 461 Thirteenth street, to cost $1,200.

J. F. Keeney, three-story dwelling, 32x72 feet, Nos. 2623 and 2624 Michigan avenue, to cost $50,000.

Frank Charan, four-story store and flats, 24x80 feet, No. 514 North Lincoln street, to cost $11,000.

Stearns Lime & Stone company, two-story office and dwelling, 36x40 feet, No. 751 Twenty-seventh street, to cost $2,000.

John Zegler, cottage, 22x45 feet, No. 383 North Lincoln street, to cost $1,000.

A. P. Larsen, two-story flats, 48x29 feet, Nos. 391 and 393 West Huron street, to cost $3,000.

New Illinois Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today granted permission for the organization of the following corporations:

Musical Light and Power company, at Chicago; to furnish light, heat, and power; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, E. B. Preston, Hartwell Kendall, and O. C. Mackenzie.

Bradshaw Hose Supporter company, at Decatur; to manufacture hose supporters for ladies, gents, and children; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, George Bradshaw, H. F. Eleman, and W. W. Giessner.

Car Track Supply company, at Chicago; to manufacture the Hubbard self-oiling car journals; capital stock, $200,000; incorporators, W. S. Burling, J. H. Campbell, and William Taylor.

Buff and Drach company, at Chicago; to wholesale notions, etc.; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, H. H. Kenedy, S. O. Levienson, and J. Schruzh.

American Electric Motor company, at Chicago; to manufacture and sell electric motor apparatus for street-cars, etc.; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, R. G. Geiser, J. W. Adams, and Louis M. Hopkins.

Chicago Avenue Swedish Social Club, at Chicago; for social purposes; incorporators, A. E. Black, J. P. Nelson, and John Rauch.

American Watch and Jewelry company, at Peoria; to deal in watches, jewelry, and diamonds; capital stock, $1,000; incorporators, T. H. Webb, W. W. Ralpe, A. T. Thewlis.

Peoria Metal Spinning company, at Peoria; to deal in railway signals and to stamp and die drawings upon metals; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, C. W. Robinson, J. C. Babb, and J. H. Bevington.

Meeting of Indiana Maccabees.

ELKHART, Ind., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—At the State meeting of the Maccabees today the following officers were elected: Commander, A. Hess of Wabash; Lieutenant Commander, A. S. Neil of Lebanon; Recorder, H. B. Darling of Laporte; Financekeeper, Henry Speth of South Bend; Medical Examiner, Dr. Miller, South Bend; Prelate, W. H. Leggett, Columbia City; Sergeant, G. M. Murphy, South Bend; Master-at-Arms, E. W. Viets, Plymouth; First Master of Guards, J. H. Frank, Lebanon; Second Master of Guards, Lewis Wagner, Goshen; Sentinel, R. Daer, Rochester; Picket, William Rloyd, Elkhart; Supreme Representatives, Harry S. Chester and George H. Turpeny. The next annual meeting will be held in Lebanon, Ind.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8:00 am / 5:30 pm / †11:00 pm	*10:05 pm / † 9:30 am / † 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am / ‡11:00 pm	* 7:00 pm / ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	7:00 am
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm / * 7:30 pm / †11:00 pm	* 4:00 pm / *10:30 am / † 7:00 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	†11:00 pm	† 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	* 5:35 pm / †11:10 pm	* 9:30 am / * 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	*11:40 am / †11:10 pm	* 2:20 pm / * 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†11:10 pm	* 6:50 am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:35 pm	§ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:35 pm	§ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass	* 2:35 pm	* 4:25 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	§ 1:00 pm	* 1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	§11:35 pm	§ 6:50 am
Pacific Coast Express	* 1:00 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:15 pm	§10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:05 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:00 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

The Santa Fé Route

Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp	† 8:55 am	† 6:40 pm
Kansas City, Los Angeles, and San Diego Fast Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Streator, Joliet, and Pekin Exp	† 1:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Joliet and Streator Vestibule	† 5:20 pm	† 9:50 am
San Francisco Express	*11:20 pm	* 1:25 am
Kas. City, Atchis'n & St. Joseph Ex	*11:30 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 6:20 pm
Evansville & Nashville Fast Mail	§11:15 pm	§ 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 3:50 pm	§11:20 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Pullman Buffet Sleeper to Nashville on 3:50 p. m. train. Entire train leaving at 11:15 p. m. runs through to Nashville and has Pullman Buffet Sleeper.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Ry.

Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

City ticket-office, No. 204 Clark-st. Depot, corner of Harrison-st., and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex	5:30 pm	9:33 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex	5:30 pm	9:33 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	11:00 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	3:50 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	4 30 pm	10:10 am

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot.

Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	12.40N'n	1.30 PM
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	6.00 PM	8.30 AM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	11.30 PM	7.30 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	9.00 PM	7.00 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express	9.00 AM	7.15 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	11.20 PM	7.30 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	5.00 PM	9.45 AM

*Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Depots foot of Lake, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth Streets. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph Street, Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:10 am	6:00 pm
Do Night Express	8:30 pm	7:00 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

Chicago & Northwestern.

Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Western Avenue Station, corner Kinzie and Oakley streets, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Denver Limited	† 5:55 pm	[illegible]
Limited Fast Mail	†11:30 pm	[illegible]
Overland Express	†11:30 pm	[illegible]
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	†12:01 n'n / † 5:55 pm / †10:30 pm	[illegible]
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	† 5:55 pm	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	† 5:00 pm / †11:15 pm	[illegible]
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am / † 9:00 pm / X 8:30 am	[illegible]
Milwaukee and Racine	* 5:00 pm / * 7:30 pm / * 9:05 pm / * 8:00 am	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	*11:30 am	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11:30 am / * 9:05 pm	[illegible]
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	* 3:00 pm	[illegible]
Marquette and Lake Superior	* 9:05 pm	[illegible]
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	*11:30 am	[illegible]
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	* 5:00 pm / † 9:05 pm	[illegible]
Ashland, Wausau, and Appleton	† 9:05 pm	[illegible]
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am / * 4:45 pm	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am / * 4:15 pm / *11:55 pm	[illegible]
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	[illegible]
Rockford, via Harvard	† 9:00 am	[illegible]

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. ‡Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	[illegible]
Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	[illegible]
Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Ex	† 1:00 pm	[illegible]
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Council Bluffs Express	* 1:00 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 4:30 pm	[illegible]
St. Joseph, Atchison, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Limited Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	[illegible]
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 5:15 pm	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	* 5:20 pm	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10:30 pm	[illegible]
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	‡10:30 pm	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Saturday Night Express	x10:30 pm	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ‡Except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Burlington Route

Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and at Union Depot on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:45 am	[illegible]
Rockford and Dubuque	† 8:45 am	[illegible]
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	*12:01 pm	[illegible]
From Council Bluffs—Fast Mail		[illegible]
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	[illegible]
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	[illegible]
Omaha & Denver	* 5:30 pm	[illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:40 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch	* 5:50 pm	[illegible]
Hannibal, Galveston, and Texas	* 5:50 pm	[illegible]
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	[illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*10:50 pm	[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Wisconsin Central

Depot Harrison st. & 5th av. City Ticket Office, 205 Clark st.

	Lve.	Arr.
St. Paul and Minneapolis Limited	*12:30 pm	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 pm	[illegible]
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire	*12:30 pm / *10:45 pm	[illegible]
Ashland Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	*12:30 pm / *10:45 pm	[illegible]
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	*12:30 pm / * 5:00 pm / *10:45 pm	[illegible]
Burlington Passenger	* 5:00 pm	[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

Wabash Railroad.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Office 109 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	[illegible]
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp	* 2:20 pm	[illegible]
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibuled Ex	* 9:00 pm	[illegible]
Custer Park & Essex Accom	* 4:30 pm	[illegible]

EASTERN.

Pennsylvania Lines.

From Pennsylvania Station, Madison and Canal streets, Chicago.

Ticket offices, 65 Clark street, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

TRAINS LEAVE For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg: Mail Express, Penna. Special, Fast Line, Penna. Limited, Eastern Express, Atlantic Express. [times illegible]

For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South. [times illegible]

Express trains arrive at Chicago, P *7:00 am., P *7:15 am., F *9:45 am., P *4:50 pm., F *5:00 pm., F *9:30 pm.

F—Via Fort Wayne route. P—Via Pan-Handle route. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Trains arrive and depart, foot of Lake-st., as follows:

Nov. 17, 1889.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:55 am	[illegible]
Special New York Day Express	* 9:00 am	[illegible]
N. Y. & Boston Vest. Limited	* 3:10 pm	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:00 pm	[illegible]
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	* 4:50 pm	[illegible]
Night Express	§10:10 pm	[illegible]
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 7:55 am	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 4:00 pm	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	‡10:10 pm	[illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 8:00 am	[illegible]
New York & Boston Day Ex	* 8:50 am	[illegible]
New York & Boston Fast Ex	* 3:10 pm	[illegible]
Vestibule Limited	* 5:30 pm	[illegible]
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	* 7:45 pm	[illegible]
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	[illegible]
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex	x 7:55 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y. and Boston Vestibule Lim	x10:25 am	x 9:00 pm
Philadelphia Vestibule Limited	x10:25 am	x 9:00 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 6:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:35 pm	x 9:10 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo Vestibule Limited	x10:25 am	x 9:00 pm
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo Through Express	x 7:55 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st. and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Daily Express	7:10 am	5:15 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:45 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*10:55 am
Pittsburg Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 7:35 am
Night Express	*10:40 pm	* 5:50 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 9:00 am

*Daily.

All trains stop at Thirty-ninth-st. and Hyde Park. All trains runs via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. limited trains.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 9:05 am	* 7:00 am
Limited Express	* 3:15 pm	*10:10 pm
Night and Day Express	*11:00 pm	* 6:25 pm
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 6:25 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 pm	* 7:20 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MONON ROUTE

Cincinnati Line. Trains leave from Dearborn Station for Indianapolis and Cincinnati at 8:45 a. m. daily, 9:30 p. m. daily, 11:55 p. m. except Saturday.

LOUISVILLE LINE. Trains leave from Dearborn Station for Lafayette, Louisville, Lexington, Chattanooga, and the South at 8:30 a. m. and 8:05 p. m. daily.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station. Offices, 119 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim	3:00 p m	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:05 p m	9:45 pm

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday):

Leave Chicago 7:35 a. m. Central Standard Time.

Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or CHAS H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 99 Clark-st., Chicago.